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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2487.

LOAN BILL READY FOR THE HOUSE TO BEGIN WORK

Eight Hundred Thousand the Round Figure Allotment For the Territory.

When the House meets this morning it will be to find ready for action the loan bill. The committee having the matter in charge has made the practically final agreement upon the figures, though these will not be known exactly until the final gathering this morning.

It is understood that in round figures there will be \$875,000 for Territorial use, and this will leave about \$1,420,000 for the Islands at large. This latter fund will be divided so as to give Oahu about \$750,000, the remainder being placed in about this proportion: Hawaii, \$300,000; Maui, \$170,000; Kauai, \$150,000. These are round figures and are given only as approximations of the results.

Of the purely Territorial funds there will be several figures over which there are sure to be fights in the House and in the Senate as well. Thus, the allotment for wharves here is \$400,000 and for dredging only \$50,000, while some of the most prominent local members will fight for \$100,000. For the insane asylum there will be \$75,000 and for the penitentiary \$10,000. The largest item outside of the capital and public institutions will be \$30,000 for schools on Maui, which it is understood will take care of the buildings for Lahainaluna.

As soon as the House considers the Territorial sums it is understood that time will be given for the island contingents to get together and thresh out their own appropriations.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate passed the eighteen months salary bill and sent it to the House. The six months current expense bill passed first reading after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Senator Dickey made one last stand for lower salaries but was laughed at by his colleagues and he left the hall in disgust, and did not return during the day.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce favoring an appropriation for advertising the resources of the islands was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

The eighteen months salary bill was then taken up on third reading and changed to read from January 1st instead of January 4th.

Senator Dickey again moved to reduce the salary of Attorney-General to \$300 a month. He said he had been made the butt of ridicule by the papers and by the Senate but in spite of that he wanted to say that "we are making fools of ourselves." He said that \$375 a month was too much for department heads and they could cut out poker, theaters, lottery, etc. He said everybody in Hawaii is too extravagant, even the laborers rode to and from work in carriages.

Dickey read a long statement at the conclusion of which he said he didn't intend to bother the Senate on the subject again.

Achi said he seconded Dickey's motion to give him a chance to talk, but he believed his policy was too small, he believed in officials having their beer, or whiskey or soda water. He moved to cut the salaries to \$350 a month.

The item passed as in the bill. On motion of Achi items were inserted for Torrens land registration officials as in the six months bill. Salary of bookkeeper Public Works office was cut from \$3600 to \$3150.

LEE'S ACQUITTAL DISPLEASES DAVIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

MANILA, May 14.—General Davis disapproves of the acquittal of Lieutenant Lee for ordering prisoners killed.

Lieutenant Joel Lee of the Tenth Infantry was tried by court martial at Manila on a charge of manslaughter. It was said that he had unlawfully ordered the execution of two prisoners in Mindanao in January, 1902, and it is that for which he was tried. Lee claimed that the two prisoners were killed while they were attempting to escape. He was stationed at a small town and two natives were brought in as prisoners. He had them brought to his quarters and it is alleged that after he had questioned one of them he ordered that one turned over to a corporal, with instructions to confine him in the kitchen of the quarters, and to shoot him if he attempted to escape. The second prisoner was then brought before Lee. While he was questioning him the man who had previously been examined was shot. The shooting occurred at the rear of the quarters. It was claimed by the corporal that the prisoner had attempted to escape. Later the second prisoner was turned over to the same corporal, and similar instructions as had been given regarding the first man were given. A few minutes later this second man was shot and the corporal again reported that there had been an attempted escape and that he had shot the man.

The incident was reported to the government by the local constabulary officers with a request that an investigation be made. The Secretary of War considered the matter for three months and then cabled General Davis to convene a court and order Lee before it for trial. This court martial returned a verdict of acquittal.

WEALTHY ENGLISHMEN VISITING THE STATES

Coming to Get in Touch With the Progress of
the Country—Democratic Presidential Out-
look—The President's Western Trip.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—English travelers have been coming here in unusual numbers during the last few weeks. They are representatives of nearly every honorable calling in Great Britain and names are written on the registers of all the prominent hotels of the city daily. Rarely do they go farther south than Washington, but they take a whirl around the big northern cities, as far west as Chicago. Going or coming they take in Pittsburg; in fact, New York, where they land, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Pittsburg, and New York again is the favorite circuit of the visiting Englishmen coming to American shores at this time.

These new comers, of the most enlightened classes in the tight island, have a multitude of missions. Recently a well known educator was here, observing American life with might and main. He was as busy with his eyes as a new born babe, wondering at the sights which passed before him in panorama. Another was a patent medicine proprietor, who has for years seen the introduction of patent medicines by Americans into England and the continental countries, thereby "making their piles," as the Englishmen put it. This particular proprietor thought he could turn the table and invade America with his own patent nostrums. He has been doing very well in his undertaking.

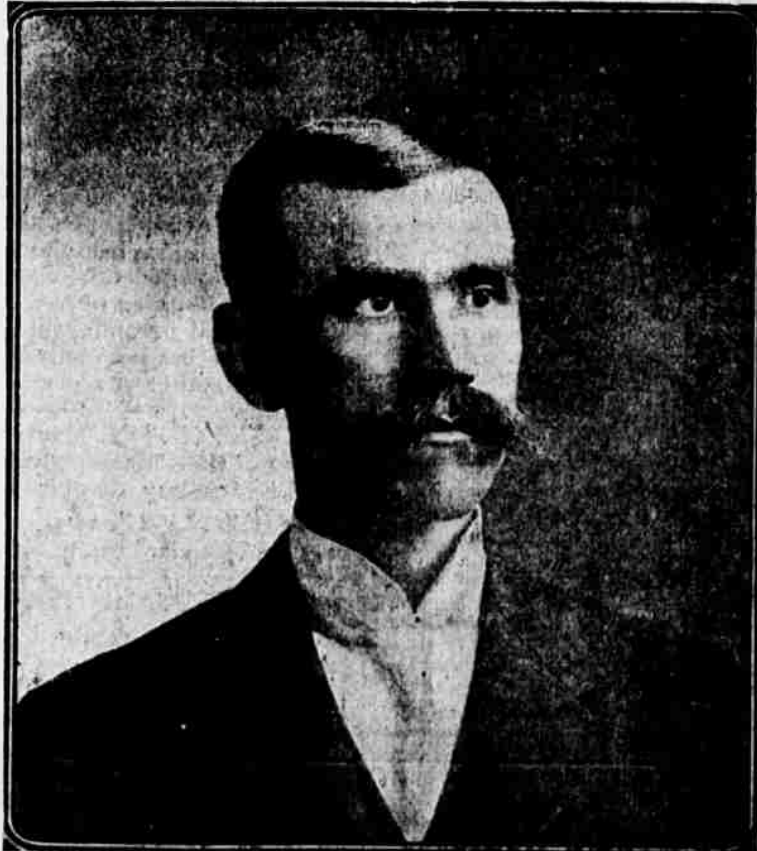
Most of the Englishmen have money to spend and they live well. Occasionally one finds something like a millionaire among them. One Englishman from Sheffield, who signed his name in one of the leading hotels a few days ago, has made hundreds of thousands of dollars by patenting American railroad devices in England and introducing them on English railroads, on continental railroads, and in South Africa. But all the visiting Englishmen these days are on the alert for ideas. They all admit that Cousin Jonathan has outstripped them in some things, and they "want to catch on, you know." Formerly it was the wealthy young Englishmen, just out of the University and trying to see something of the world, who came over to the states largely as a matter of curiosity. Now it is their elders who are coming in flocks—the successful business and professional men. They all like the looks of Washington, and they have read and heard enough about our ways to adapt themselves very readily.

A ruddy English clergyman was here the other day and commented upon our manners and religion. On the whole he liked us. "But," said he, "I can't understand the constant use of expletives. It's awful, isn't it. You hear men on the street cars and in the presence of ladies saying 'damn' and 'G—damn.' It is all so unnecessary—just a habit, I suppose."

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

There is a flood of speculation, which ceases not here, about the personality of next year's Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic politicians who come in from the States occasionally deposit their contributions to the general fund of information as to sentiment of the party and whether things are going to get into shape so that the campaign next year will be lively. The trend of talk continues to point towards Senator Gorman of Maryland, and to recede from Judge Parker of New York. Some people on the inside

SENATOR REED SMOOT MAY REVISIT HAWAII



U. S. SENATOR SMOOT.

Hon. Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, whose election was recently opposed not only in Utah, but in many parts of the United States, on the ground that he was an apostle of the Mormon church and a polygamist, may shortly visit Hawaii. From a private letter received here yesterday by the Nebraskan, it is learned that Mr. Smoot, after visiting St. Louis, would then probably leave for Honolulu. This being the case the Senator may arrive here by June 1. It is his desire to obtain rest in the Islands for a few weeks. He will be accompanied by his wife. Senator Smoot has a number of friends here, as he was in Hawaii as a missionary of the Mormon church many years ago.

WAR EXPENSES STRAIN TURKEY'S CASH AND CREDIT

Preparations Made to Blow Up the French and Russian Consulates At Salonica.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VIENNA, May 14.—Turkish resources are strained by the war preparations. Contractors refuse supplies unless paid in advance. The troops are being paid out of the Sultan's private funds.

SOFIA, May 14.—Premier Danef says Bulgaria has no ambition to annex Macedonia. Existing reforms there, however, are illusory and trouble will continue.

The French and Russian consulates in Salonica are found to have been undermined with dynamite.

President Goes to Yosemite.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—President Roosevelt left for the Yosemite valley tonight. Arrangements have been made to keep the valley free of tourists, except those already there, during the President's stay.

Pope Against the Friars.

ROME, May 14.—The Vatican is authority for the statement that the enmity between the secular clergy and the Friars in the Philippines is undiminished. The sentiment of the Vatican is unfavorable to the friars.

Blood Flowed Freely.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Herald's Valparaiso dispatch says that two hundred are dead and wounded as a result of the rioting. Arbitration has been arranged.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 14.—A train wreck occurred here today. Four passengers were killed and twenty injured.

insist that Parker will not be a candidate against ex-Senator Hill, who has the organization of New York State as in the hollow of his hand. Mr. Parker absolutely refuses to discuss politics with any of the correspondents who have gone from Washington to have a few words with him, but he is always courteous and willing to talk about anything else. If by any possibility a Democratic President should come in next year, many think Judge Parker has his eye on the Supreme Bench. Chief Justice Fuller, it is known, would retire should a Democratic administration come in and Judge Parker would be an available man for the place, which lawyers with a judicial turn of mind are often inclined to regard as a more desirable office than that of President of the United States.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

President Roosevelt's Western trip is giving the Republican politicians great satisfaction as a proof of his popularity and strength with the voters of that section of the country. The far West will be largely abandoned to the Republicans next year, because it is already recognized that the battlefield of the campaign will be in the East, with New York as the point of rendezvous. The organizers, stump speakers, and funds must be poured into the Eastern States, unless the Democrats make fools of themselves again by nominating a silver candidate on a radical platform. Therefore, the President's renewed popularity in the far West is calculated to make the Republican leaders feel easier under the assurance that part of the country will take care of itself.

THE POSTOFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The Postoffice Department investigation, which has been in the lime light for over a month, continues to hold public interest here in a remarkable manner. Nothing to prove extensive frauds has been brought out, but, on the contrary, small peculations and irregularities with astounding ramifications are appearing. The officials do not seem to grasp the full significance of the revelations and are hesitating to act vigorously to check the scandals. The absence of President Roosevelt from Washington and the dullness of the summer season, when there are few things of importance under the Washington date line, have served to aggravate the situation. The President's advisers have sought to impress upon him the desirability of some immediate action, but he dislikes to interfere with his Postmaster General until the investigations have been completed.

Postmaster General Payne grants a daily interview to the newspaper correspondents, who come to inquire about the postal scandals. Sometimes they fill his big office and cross questioning is very lively. The hour is 4 p.m. and the interviews often last for half an hour or more. The Postmaster General loves to joke with his newspaper callers, and not infrequently chides them for "allowing the rat to get away" when they fail to ascertain some bit of news about an irregularity, so that he has to tell them after a day or two has elapsed.

The Board of General Appraisers in New York has decided against the collector at Honolulu in the matter of the protest of Kwong Yuen Hing Company. The merchandise in controversy consisted of a rush imported from China to Honolulu, and known as Galingale rush. The article had been split open and dried, but not further advanced, so far as the records show. The Board of Appraisers held that such an article is exempt from duty under the provisions for textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Rowland of Honolulu have been in town this week, registered at the Raleigh Hotel.

Mr. George G. Ward, vice president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, was in town this week, looking after minor matters pertaining to the completion of the cable between Honolulu and Manila. He said, what has already been stated, that the cable would be open by July 4.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HEALTH BOARD INSPIRES THE USUAL TIRADES

But the Senate Finally Confirms the
Governor's Nominations—Dr.
Cooper Is President.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
IN THE HOUSE.

The House yesterday passed its first bill of the special session, aside from the bill appropriating \$20,000 for its own expenses. After a morning's debate which developed some extraordinary arguments, the appropriations for advertising the islands were defeated. As samples of banded logging which the legislature of 1901 never exceeded were Pail's argument that in preference to advertising attractions the legislature should stop Hawaiian hulas on the mainland and Kaniho's contention that the States knew Hawaiians' racial standing without further information since a Washington newspaper announced that Delegate Wilcox had attended an official banquet and since another newspaper had made known to the world that King Edward had received a Hawaiian prince. Apparently these arguments, with Kaniho's further objections that no one had ever stated what percentage of profit was to be derived from the appropriation for advertising, defeated the proposition.

It was the eleventh day of the consideration of the six months' appropriations and the House went into committee of the whole at once, to resume consideration of the items for advertising.

Kumalae moved to indefinitely postpone the report of the committee favoring two appropriations of \$10,000 each for the tourist proposition, and Fernandez seconded the motion. The latter stated that he was willing to vote for an appropriation for a public printing office, but regarded the tourist proposition as favoring printing establishments and would not vote for anything for them.

Aylett made a lengthy address in support of the appropriation. He said that he had made the trip to Chicago with Hawaiian singers at the time of the World's Fair, and had been regarded as a savage. "We could not get any hotel accommodations," he said, "because we were said to be from a cannibal island. From nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening we waited in the depot and then we were taken to a place seven miles outside the city where they gave us accommodations. The manager thought we were heathens and told us that we must not go out in the morning until we had put our pants and other clothes on."

"I never want to have repeated the experience of being told that I come from a savage country and cannot be given hotel accommodations. It was a result of the sort of advertising done in the past, in which the hulas have been the main thing."

Vida proposed adding a provision for a tourist commissioner, but Harris said that this would eat up nearly all of the appropriation and there was no second to Vida's motion.

Chillingworth supported the appropriation, saying that it would be of great benefit to the Territory to advertise the islands' attractions all over the mainland.

Gandall made a lengthy speech in which he made reference to the hula advertisements and other charges against the "missionaries," discussing the natives' loss of lands. "If the natives had followed the advice of the missionary fathers," he said, "they would have had their lands today. The missionaries did not go about with bags of money trying to buy lands from the natives, nor did their descendants. The natives went to the offices of the business men seeking loans and they borrowed money and did not pay it back and thus they lost possession of their lands."

"The missionary fathers advised the natives not to part with their lands. They warned them that later there would be more foreigners coming, land-grabbers, they called them,—and told the Hawaiians to be careful not to part with their lands, but the natives did not take the advice."

Gandall said that all over the mainland in the hotels he visited he saw printed matter telling of other countries and how to travel to them, but nothing about Hawaii.

Lewis said that the proposition of advertising the islands was like that of a store advertising or soliciting for trade, and that the business men who did not advertise were not successful. This gave Speaker Beckley a chance at Kumalae, and the Speaker inquired aside if Kumalae was not advertising his new grocery store. The answer, if there was one, was lost to hearing, but Kumalae remained unconvinced.

Kaniho made a speech against the appropriation, and then the roll was called. The vote on a motion to reject the item was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Damien, Fernandez, Haia, Kaili, Kaniho, Kealawa, Kou, Kumalae, Nakaleka, Oili, Pail, Pulaa and Purdy—12.

Noes—Messrs. Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Harris, Kalama, Keilinoi, Knudsen, Lewis, Paele, Vida and Wright—12.

Absent—Messrs. Andrade, Greenwell, Jaeger and Kupihea—4.
Not voting—Speaker Beckley.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The afternoon session found the bill practically complete, and a motion to insert the item of \$5,000 for expenses of the steam tug, the only item remaining, was carried, without waiting for a committee report on the proposition. The House then took a recess to await

preparation of the final report of the committee of the whole. At about four o'clock the report was ready and the House came to order again. Chairman Long, of the committee of the whole, read the report through and it was adopted, and the House adjourned with its first appropriation bill passed on second reading.

The only amendment aside from the changing of figures, was to make the section regarding calling for bids on contracts more stringent. As adopted it reads as follows:

"All and every expenditure for constructing or repairing public works amounting to \$500, and for furnishing material, provisions and other supplies, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder only upon public advertisement for tenders; and no public work, material or supplies shall be divided or parcelled out for the purpose of evading the provisions of this section."

IN THE SENATE.

Senator McCandless for the public lands committee reported recommendation an appropriation of \$24,000 for Kapolani Park. The committee also leaves to the Senate the question of appropriating \$7,500 for artesian wells and says further:

"The Superintendent of Public Works has informed your committee that there are several lots, fronting on beach, that have not yet been disposed of by the Government, except under lease. Your committee would recommend that these lots be kept by the Government and that the Commissioners be requested to ascertain what the leases could be bought for and to report to the next Legislature with a view to reserving the same for the purpose of making them a Territorial free public bathing ground."

On motion of Senator Kalauokalani the report was adopted.
Senator C. Brown then asked for an item of \$7,500 for boring artesian wells to be taken up with the current appropriation bill; which was also promised by the Senators.

THE SALARY BILL.

Senator Brown moved a reconsideration of the salary of supervising engineer, saying an error had been made and the item should be \$4,500 instead of \$4,050. Carried.

Senator Achi moved to segregate the item for clerks of Board of Health, one at \$100 per month and the other two \$50 each. Adopted.

Plumbing inspector was left at \$3,600; McCandless objected to a statement by the chair that salaries were being cut while work is increased. He said he had been accused of this but he had only wished to leave the salaries as they are, and not raise them.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

Governor Dole submitted the following nominations for the Board of Health: Dr. Charles B. Cooper, Mark P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. Mays, Samuel K. Kane, Fred C. Smith and E. C. Winston.

Senator Kalauokalani moved to postpone action for a week—Paris until Saturday. Achi pleaded for immediate action but said the Governor should have designated the President as required under the law.

A recess was taken as the governor requested the return of the message for correction.

SALARY BILL AGAIN.

The salary of chief sanitary officer was the next subject of discussion. Achi moved to increase it \$25 per month to include also all duties of the cemetery inspector. Baldwin said the work could not be properly done by him and a new officer was needed as recommended by the majority committee. Kaohi in an impassioned speech objected to any appropriation for cemetery inspector.

The item passed at \$3,150 for city sanitary officer.

COOPER AS PRESIDENT.

The Governor's message was again read with Dr. Cooper designated as president. Senator Paris moved that the nominations be confirmed, Kalauokalani to defer until Saturday. Brown spoke of the necessity of immediate action so that the Board of Health could act at once organize. He said also that it was important to have a medical man as president in order to act with Dr. Cofer of the United States Quarantine service.

Iseberg said there were names submitted that he had not cared to vote upon at first; particularly one name but there was need of action.

Senator McCandless said: "If I knew the statements of Senators Brown and Iseberg were true, I might feel differently."

"Do you mean to say we lie?" asked Brown angrily.

"I don't say so," replied McCandless. "If Dr. Cofer said this about health conditions, I would believe it."

"I rise to a question of personal privilege," said Iseberg. "I want to ask Dr. Cofer to come here and confirm what I say. He is a gentleman and will do it."

McCandless said that two years ago there was the same kind of talk, the Board of Health secured extra money from the legislature on the plea of

danger from epidemic, and though no money was voted the threatened danger was averted."

"I object to that kind of talk," said Brown. "The Senator should be called to order!—casting insinuations upon a department of this government and calling the Board of Health scoundrels and liars. A man that makes that kind of talk is not fit to represent Honolulu in this Senate. It is ungentlemanly and not senatorial. He should be called to order."

Baldwin raised the point of order, that McCandless was talking of something that happened two years ago and the chair ordered that he confine his remarks to the question under discussion.

Senator Woods said he had met Dr. Cofer socially and asked him regarding health conditions. He had replied that the Honolulu Board of Health was in first class standing at Washington. This he said helped Honolulu considerably and he was working hand in hand with the Board of Health.

NATIVES WANT TO KNOW.

Kalauokalani said he wanted more information about the names submitted and two years ago there had been the same kind of talk. Senator Kaohi also wanted to postpone action. He said some of the members were strangers to him and he wanted to become acquainted with them. He said the governor could have sent in the nominations two weeks ago.

BROWN'S APOLOGY.

Senator Brown asked to apologize to Senator McCandless for the strong language used, which he said was unparliamentary.

"I don't mind," said McCandless. "I am used to it, but I want to call attention to the fact that the statement made for which I was called a liar has been corroborated by Kalauokalani."

NAMES CONFIRMED.

Achi said there were men he didn't like on the Board but moved to confirm.

McCandless wanted the names considered one by one, but received no second.

The ayes and noes were called and the names confirmed 11 to 3—ayes—Achi, Brown, Baldwin, Dickey, Iseberg, Kailue, Nakaapahu, Paris, Wilcox, Woods and Crabbe, 11. Noes—Kalauokalani, Kaohi, McCandless, 3.

SALARIES AGAIN.

The item of \$21,600 for sanitary inspectors was passed over the objection of Dickey.

McCandless objected to the salaries for fish inspectors saying that the fish markets were under the Public Works Department and the Superintendent had complained that the Board of Health usurped his duties. The salary passed at \$1,350 for inspector and \$900 for assistant.

Inspector of cemeteries was stricken out.

Bacteriologist passed at \$3,600. McCandless moved to reduce government physicians from \$34,020 to \$20,000. Lost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The pay of quartermaster National Guard was increased from \$1,800 to \$2,250.

PAY FOR GUARDSMEN.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$4,500 for pay of enlisted men while in camp under the United States militia law. He said they would have to camp five days in each year and as all were poor men with large families they should receive something. Senator Dickey opposed the increase and said that the camp would be a vacation and the boys would have lots of fun. Baldwin remarked that McCandless was against health precautions but was willing to pay for the guns. The item carried.

THE BAND WILL STAY.

Senator Dickey moved to strike out the items of the Band. He said that the band was a nice thing, but not a Territorial institution, and should be supported by the County and Honolulu ought to pay for it. Walluku and Hilo never got the band anyway. Only Paris, Dickey, Nakaapahu and Kaohi voted to strike out the items.

Senator Dickey moved to reduce the salary of auditor from \$6,750 to \$4,500. No second.

McCandless moved a reconsideration of the land office item for rangers saying they were the same thing as under the forestry bureau. The difference was explained by Dickey and the motion was withdrawn.

SCHOOL SALARIES RAISED AGAIN.

Senator Wilcox moved reconsideration of educational items and that the salary of superintendent boy's reformatory pass as in the bill. Carried. The salary of the teachers at industrial school was again raised from \$2,400 to \$2,700. The salary of matron at girl's school was left at \$1,800. Wilcox moved also to increase pay of guards reformatory \$2,400 to \$3,600. Passed at \$3,000.

WHO IS SUPREME?

Senator Achi moved the insertion of judicial items to be paid by the county. He said he was afraid the politicians would grab everything.

"What are you going to do," asked Brown.

"I no more politician," replied Achi. Brown objected to the appointment of clerks by the Chief Justice and said the circuit judges should appoint them. He said objection had been made because the clerks refused to work outside the court-room, but this could be remedied by adding "to perform such duties as ordered by the Chief Justice." A change was made to permit the chief clerk to prescribe these duties.

Senator Baldwin said the County Bill fixed the salaries of certain officers and the supervisors were to decide on the remainder. He did not believe the legislature could change the law now.

Senator Brown said the legislature made the counties and could regulate the pay of all officers if it chose. If the legislature had the right to pass the county law it could amend this now and fix the salaries as it pleased.

Dickey replied that at this session only appropriations could be passed and no amendments could be made to the County Act.

Baldwin contended that the special session could not repeal the law, and

PRO VICAR LIBERT ELEVATED BY CONSISTORY TO BISHOPRIC

A Cable From
the Superior
General.

"Libert pregonise felicitations."
"BOUSQUET."
"Libert nominated—congratulations."
"BOUSQUET."

Such is the form of a cablegram which reached the Catholic Mission yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, addressed to Pro Vicar Libert. It came from the Superior-General of the Order of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, the headquarters until recently being in Paris, but now in Belgium. It proclaimed Pro Vicar Libert Boeynaems as the Catholic Bishop of the Hawaiian Islands in succession to the late Bishop of Panopolis. The cablegram was brief, and until the commission, signed by Pope Leo XIII, arrives here the Bishop's succession title will not be known.

The receipt of the cable yesterday was joyful news, and the priests immediately visited the new Bishop and paid their respects. The bells of the Mission, the old bells which once hung in the belfry of the Cathedral at Valparaiso many decades ago, pealed a joyous salutation to the new Bishop, and soon the news spread among the Catholic community. It had long been an accepted fact that Father Libert would be the choice of the Consistory at Rome, and his appointment meets with popular approval.

When the commission arrives it will be known then as to how, when and where he will be consecrated. Bishop Gulstan was consecrated at San Francisco, the Bishop of that diocese with Bishop Scanlan of Utah officiating at the ceremony. This time it is believed that the ceremony will be conducted at San Francisco by Bishop Montgomery of San Francisco, with the Bishop of Los Angeles and Bishop Scanlan of Utah, assisting.

Reverend Father Libert was born in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1857, of very devout Catholic parents. At the age of twelve years he left his own town for Melchelen, the see of the diocese, and entered the seminary to begin the Latin studies necessary to all those who intend to follow the ecclesiastical vocation. In 1875 he entered the novitiate of



Pro Vicar Libert Boeynaems, whose nomination as Catholic Bishop of the Hawaiian Islands came by Cable yesterday from the Superior General of the Sacred Hearts Order.

the Fathers of the Sacred Hearts at their mother house in Louvain of which house his uncle was at that time the Superior. He was professed two years later and completed his theological studies at the same place. In 1881 he received his appointment for these islands after being ordained priest. His first work as a missionary was on Kauai where he resided until 1895 when he was sent to Walluku to replace Father Sylvester then leaving with the late Bishop Gulstan for Europe. In December last, hearing of the serious sickness of the Bishop, he went at once to Hilo and was appointed Pro Vicar of the Mission by Bishop Gulstan himself. It was rumored amongst the priests of the Mission that Father Libert was the unanimous choice of the clergy as coadjutor to the late Bishop Gulstan. He was always a zealous priest and in

great esteem with his confreres through his gentle manners and great piety. Last year he became an American citizen in Walluku thoroughly convinced of the advantages of American priests working in American territory.

Besides his abilities as a preacher of the gospel he is also a good mechanic and excels as a carpenter and builder. The church of Kapaa in Kauai, many improvements in the Walluku hospital, and his own workshop in the Walluku Mission, are a testimony of his ability. His great kindness and his Christian patience seem to be the chief qualities of his priestly character. During the last year he has taken great interest in promotion of the Young Men's Institute in Walluku and in this city. Father Libert stood the first on the list to be chosen as the successor to the late Bishop Gulstan.

THE JAPANESE WAR SPIRIT IS MOUNTING HIGH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKYO, May 12.—Despite the feeling that the aid of Great Britain and the United States cannot be counted on in a war with Russia, the war spirit is growing throughout the Empire. Marquis Ito's declaration that Japan must maintain her treaty rights in Manchuria, if necessary, by force, has made him the undisputed leader of the Military party. Since the appearance of the Russian fleet at the mouth of the Yalu, where the Chinese fleet concentrated for war in 1894, Japan's naval and military preparations have been prodigious. All the arsenals are busy and the troops and war vessels are massing in the West.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Richard Henry Stoddard, the author and lecturer, is dead.

The late Mr. Stoddard was born in Massachusetts seventy-eight years ago and his long life was full of incident and action. In his youth he worked as an iron moulder and was one of the class who toiled late at night with candles in an effort to secure advancement. He began to contribute to newspapers and finally got a place in 1853 in the Boston Custom House. He held this position until 1870, and for the next three years he was confidential clerk to General McClellan. From 1874 to 1875 he was librarian of New York's library, going from that work to journalism and becoming literary reviewer of the New York World. Since 1880 he has been an editor of the New York Mail and Express. He was the author of a number of poetical works.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The State Department approves the payment of the Chinese indemnity at the rate of exchange in 1901.

The Monetary Commission recommends the continuance of the present ratio of gold and silver in the Philippines until the final details of the gold standard can be arranged.

SHANGHAI, May 12.—The United States bond has been signed and thirteen others returned to the Bankers' Commission.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Fire broke out today in the Lake Shore & Erie buildings, doing \$250,000 worth of damage.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Carlo Brizzi, the composer, is dead.

BUTTE, Mont., May 12.—Judge Fitzgerald of California died here today.

CALLAO, Peru, May 12.—Reports that plague had broken out here are not confirmed.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 12.—The session of the Japanese Diet was opened today by the Emperor.

proposed that it be referred to the Attorney General.

McCandless didn't think the supervisors would pay the clerks.

The matter was finally referred to the Attorney General and adjournment was taken.

Judge Wilcox departed yesterday in the Alameda for San Francisco in company with his brother, to attend to some business matters. In his absence Judge Dickey will preside at the Police Court.

NO SALOONS FOR SAILORS Kepoikai Limits Licenses for Beer.

Beer saloons are not to be permitted on the water front by Treasurer Kepoikai and if sailors want to go on a spree they will have to come up to town to do it.

Treasurer Kepoikai yesterday turned down the application of a man named Ryan who wanted to open a saloon near the Sailors' Home.

"No beer licenses will be issued in the vicinity of the Pacific Mill Co. or the Sailors' Home," said Kepoikai. "Yes, you may say that no licenses will be issued for saloons on the water front at all. I don't believe in it. It might be a good idea for a soda water or beer wagon to have a stand on the water front somewhere, not out for a saloon. I refused a license to this man Ryan and do not intend to grant any in that locality."

Treasurer Kepoikai issued his first license to a Japanese yesterday. The malt liquor law contained no restricting clause as to citizenship, though the general liquor law which failed of becoming a law did contain such a provision. "The Japanese have as good a right to licenses as anyone," said Treasurer Kepoikai, "though I don't believe in issuing them wholesale. There are nine Japanese liquor dealers here, and one beer saloon and maybe two is not too many for that class of people. I don't think though I shall issue more than one such beer license. I believe it would be a good thing to give one license to a good Chinaman too."

Altogether twenty-one licenses for beer saloons have been issued so far though there have been over fifty applications for permits. The treasurer does not believe in indiscriminately giving out the licenses and applicants must first satisfy him as to character and willingness to obey conditions, as well as to the proposed location. The beer saloons are being kept entirely out of the residence districts.

The following licenses were issued since Friday:

D. H. Kahaula, Queen street and Keawue road. Jonah Kumalae surety. J. A. Aheong, No. 104 Beretania street.

Hatutaro Miyamoto, No. 17 N. Kukui street. Pacific Surety Co. surety. J. Q. Baptista, Punchbowl and Luso streets. S. J. Alencastre surety.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

PRESS ON GAMBLING EXPOSE

What Local Press Thinks About It.

The attitude of the local papers on the gambling expose is interesting as showing their points of view. The Star accepts the revelations at face value and makes appropriate comment. The Independent, which, next to the Star, is the most intelligent evening paper in the city, adds details to those published in the Advertiser but apparently hopes to uncover some rottenness in previous law administration. The Bulletin, with an instinct worthy of a Success to Crime Judge, tries to patch up a technical defence for the accused men. Its latest discovery is that if there is only a million dollars in circulation here the Chinese would not be likely to have \$75,000 of it in a year to spend for protection, apparently overlooking the fact that of the 13,000 Chinese in Honolulu at least 10,000 are gamblers who have an average income of \$5 per week or \$200,000 per month.

THE STAR'S VIEWS.

The Star says:

The Chinese gambler is up against it. There will be a neat little flutter among the owners of the various nefarious outfits. The Attorney-General's department will now have an ample opportunity for investigating some of the underground ramifications of the gambling fraternity. Once this class of persons is started on the run, there are bound to be interesting developments.

THE INDEPENDENT'S OPINION.

The Independent says:

The community is hungry for a most complete investigation of the gambling scandal—if such it is—apparently unearthed in the office of the Attorney-General last Sunday, and for a complete exposure and the punishment of every guilty man, should it be developed that officials have in the past accepted bribes for countenancing or protecting gambling institutions. At present the matter is in its infancy, so to speak. The statements alleged to have been made by Tong Kai, through interpreter John T. Baker, whether so intended or not, left the inference wholly reasonable that bribery in the past had been freely practiced and that the gamblers had been protected by an official or officials of this government. So widespread and positive is the assertion that gambling (which, in almost every form, has been carried on in nearly every quarter of the city for two years) was being officially protected that no one, outside of the "ring" could feel safe in denying it. The very fact of the existence of lotteries at the corner of River and Kukui streets, in a stable on Vineyard street, in two buildings on Hotel street between River and Maunakea streets—all run openly for all the months of last year and for two months of this year—must cause one to feel that there was official protection somewhere. These places were only a few of many. To have seen them in full blast daily, under the eye of the Government, one must have been a blockhead not to have deciphered corruption, bribery and protection out of it. The case was too plain.

Where the blame lies we are not in position to say, and have no desire to say anyhow. The Chinamen may gamble their lives out for all we care, and we don't care, in the abstract, how much money officials may have reaped out of this reign of racket and open-house gambling of almost every sort. What we do want is to have the atmosphere in regard to this matter cleared up. Will the Attorney-General be equal to the task—or will he go so far and then surrender when called down by high influences up to which his investigations may have led? We prefer, for the present, at least, to think the former.

There is something fishy about the interviews of Mr. Peters with Tong Kai, however. Nor with the interviews themselves, either, but with the way they came about; and ground seems to be left for the suspicion that third parties are interested actively in this affair, and that they are desperately sacrificing one chance to save their bacon at another. It is not assumed for a moment that the Attorney-General's department suspects such a thing, but the "scape-goat" proposition is still held by some.

THE BULLETIN'S REMARKS.

The Bulletin has the following:

Despite the public's reluctance to begin thus early the campaign for county politics, the press agents of the Attorney-General's department persist in taking the cabinet-trick bribery scheme seriously. Press agents wish it distinctly understood that the competition the Attorney-General's department has entered into with its subordinate police department is the most wonderful happening since John D. Rockefeller formed the oil trust. Gamblers, it is claimed, have sought headquarters for protection, refusing to deal with understrappers, and offered the munificent sum of \$72,000 a year.

The splendor which should justly scintillate from the gloriousness of Attorney General Andrews halo is more fully appreciated when the people contemplate the princely sum offered—not paid—the Attorney-General. During the last two years bankers—not che-

of Hawaii has been done on less than a million dollars of coin. Some have held that there was not more than \$500,000 free circulating medium in the Territory. A conservative estimate is \$1,000,000. In the midst of the hard times the Attorney General is purportedly approached on a proposition to pay over to his department nearly one-tenth the estimated circulating medium in the Territory for merely failing to prosecute gambling cases in the courts.

This is astounding. The more one studies it the more impressive the proposition becomes. What wonder that Attorney General Andrews could no longer remain pent up in the confines of a stuffy wardrobe with a press agent. It would seem highly proper to put the gambler's agent under arrest before he had time to alter these fabulous sums or pay a dollar on account.

The Bulletin would like to have the Attorney-General's financial agent explain what the rest of the community would be doing for coin while the purported gambler's agent was paying him this tremendous income of \$72,000—over seven per cent on a million dollars. This is more than the Territory is losing by the failure to make payment of the \$1,000,000 of fire claims coin. It is not to be presumed the gamblers would pay more than half their income for protection and on this basis it is fair to draw the conclusion that the gamblers contemplate making something over fourteen per cent on a million dollars from gambling operations in this town.

And the press agents of the Attorney-General's department claim that this is no dream.

Monte Carlo is cast in the shade, the Klondike is forgotten, the days of '49 are eclipsed and the money-making tricks of Wizard Hermann are child's play compared with the wealth of corruption unearthed in the famous Saturday afternoon cabinet trick in the Attorney-General's office. And mark you, this get-rich-quick proposition, the like of which has never been recorded in recent ages of man, was ferreted out by the Attorney-General alone, assisted by a press agent, his deputy armed with a toy cannon and a go-between whose name was withheld "in the interests of justice."

The real sensation created by the Attorney-General and his press agents is among the legitimate bankers of the city. They are keenly interested in the location of this small fortune which four Chinese gambling huls contemplate handling during the course of the year. If the proposition made to the Attorney-General's department is bona fide, four banking houses of Honolulu are roused to a realization that their financial calculations don't balance within several rows of apple trees; that there is more money in this town than they know anything about and four gambling huls really control the financial situation with several hundred thousands of mythical capital drawn from the limitless hoards of dream-land and coined in the mint of human invention.

The sensational detail of the bribery experience of the Attorney-General's department, when put through the sieve of common sense is a good deal like the condition of the Attorney-General after his long vigil in a close, musty wardrobe with his press agent-half baked.

MOTORMAN NOT TO BLAME

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Ah Hoy, the Chinese hackdriver who was run over on the Pacific Heights Railway track Monday night and had both feet cut off, died at the Queen's Hospital a few hours later. A coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday morning and the inquest held, with Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as coroner. The facts brought out at the inquest were about as stated in yesterday's Advertiser, the evidence tending to relieve Motorman Fowbar of any responsibility for the accident. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Beer Licenses Issued.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The following new beer licenses were issued yesterday:

W. J. Moody, Walkiki road near Maake road; J. S. Walker and H. C. Vida, sureties.

A. Lazarus, Punchbowl street; A. Hocking, surety.

M. G. St. Anna, 1884 Lusitana street; Pacific Surety Co., surety.

CONSUMPTION is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

HOUSE PASSES ITS FIRST BUDGET BILL AFTER MANY FIGHTS

Provides for Advertising the Territory at the Close of the Discussion.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The House passed its first regular appropriation bill yesterday, that providing for the six months' expense current appropriations, and advanced the emergency measure before it finished the day. That no more was accomplished was due in large part to a seeming fog over the minds of the members as to the course to be followed in the cutting up of the appropriations for the loan measure.

The only incident of interest during the day was the declaration of Kumalae that he knew that a head of a department had said that he would award contracts for public work as he pleased, and not as the House wished, and when called to account by other members, the statement branded unless proved, Kumalae simply contented himself by hiding behind the prerogative of his position. The result was that there was a waste of time without definite accomplishment.

The House by a vote of 14 to 11 passed the appropriation of \$10,000 for advertising, as suggested by the committee, and this after having put into the bill a provision for \$6,000 for 50,000 copies of "Frazier's Handbook," the publication which has been endorsed by the merchants.

The Senate finally finished work on the six months' salary bill yesterday and it will reach the House today. The eighteen months bill also passed second reading, and will probably be finished today, which will leave the Senate with no work to do. Yesterday's session was characterized chiefly by the Senate putting back to the old figures the salaries previously reduced.

IN THE HOUSE.

Wright opened the business of the day with the following resolution:

Whereas, House Bill 1 has passed this House and been submitted to the board of it since; and,

Whereas, nothing has been officially heard of it since; and,

Whereas, the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House is becoming alarmed as to the safety of this bill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to communicate with the Senate as to the disposition of said bill and report same to this House.

The reading of the resolution brought out a roar of laughter but on motion of Harris consideration was indefinitely postponed.

Kumalae asked \$7,500 for improving the Insane Asylum road by providing for a connection with it from Judd street, the matter going to the table to await appropriate time.

ADVERTISING AMENDMENTS.

The third-reading of the six months' current account measure was taken up, proceeding slowly and some few changes being made.

As soon as the bill had been read as to items Kellinot called up the Frazier hand book scheme, saying that the House had adopted the committee report favoring the appropriation of the \$6,000 for the purchase of the 50,000 books. It was found that the report had simply been tabled for consideration with the appropriation bill.

Chillingworth at once moved to amend by inserting the item, but was ruled out of order until the reading had been completed when it was again brought up and the report of the committee read. Fernandez raised the point that any appropriation bill was good enough but the members under the prod of an active lobby were kept up to the fight.

Paele moved to reject the report of the committee and the chair put the motion, on the ayes and noes the consideration was ordered by 14 to 10 and the item was then inserted by 13 to 11 votes.

PUNUI IS BENEFITED.

Paele presented an amendment providing for the macadamizing of Lilihua street from Wyllie to the Government quarry \$5,000, which brought up an argument, Aylett standing out for put-

ting the item in the eighteen months' appropriation bill, but Harris explained that there would be no road appropriations in that bill as all such expenditures would then come under the counties. Paele then moved for \$7,500 for water pipes from Nuuanu to Puunui; and \$5,000 for electric lights in the same district both of which were adopted.

Vida's amendment for the putting in of the word "responsible" in qualifying the lowest bidder was fought by Kumalae, and Vida withdrew it saying that as Mr. Kumalae objected to the word and he then put in the proviso that the bidder should give sufficient bond.

Kumalae in the course of his speech made the assertion that a government official had promised to award a contract to a certain firm, no matter what the bids. He was called upon to name the official but said that he did not have to name the man. There was a wrangle but the House took recess without action.

CHILLINGWORTH AFTER KUMALAE.

Chillingworth began the afternoon with a demand that Kumalae name the official who said that he would award contracts no matter who was the bidder. Taking the point that the House was entitled to know Chillingworth declared that the statement was made to influence votes and he challenged the veracity of the statement. He declared that he demanded that the statement be proven or withdrawn. He said if this practice was to be permitted; if heads of departments were to declare that they could set aside the will and wish of the House, then the Legislature was flouted. He continued:

"I for one go on record that until that statement is proven before me I stamp it as untrue. I am not here to defend any head of department but I do not want to be left without certainty as to who is the head who has been thus untrue to his oath of office, and I believe that each member of this house owes it to himself and his constituents that he find out conclusively who made such a statement. This bill is being safeguarded as best we may but if heads of department are to state to members of this House that they will do as they please, it is time that we call a halt.

"It is for the House to say shall this kind of statement go to the public from this House or is it to be classed as gallery talk. If the majority think this

ought to be suppressed that is with them, but I for myself go on record and demand the name of that head of department."

Kumalae began by commending the vigilance of Mr. Chillingworth and then began a criticism of the Education and Health committee. There was a sharp colloquy which resulted simply in a call for order from the chair, he telling Kumalae that he must not reflect personally upon fellow members. Kumalae said he could not give the name of the head of the department as the statement had not been made to him, the Speaker upholding him in this position.

All this had come up on the question of the bonding of contractors and the amendment was then passed.

TAXES ARE REFUNDED.

Harris then proposed the following amendments under Treasury department being for refund of taxes, and licenses as follows: Henry Smith, \$24.43; A. McLennan, \$5.50; J. H. Hanlon, \$5.50; Manuel Baptista, \$17.00; R. P. Waipa, \$40.00; Mrs. M. J. Forbes, \$21.00; Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., \$1776.36, all of which passed, and under the Department of Public Works \$1,210, for recouping E. van Senden for purchase price of a Nuuanu lot, which passed as well.

Paele moved to insert under the Public Works Department items for repairs of court house at Waianae, \$1,000; for jail, same, \$1,000; for repairs court house and jail at Ewa, \$1,000, the items being passed.

MERCHANTS ADVERTISING.

Kellinot then moved to insert a new item, under the office of the Secretary, "For advertising the resources of the Territory, \$10,000." In support of this the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce were read.

Paele began opposition by saying that there was no money to appropriate and that the Chamber of Commerce was rich and could afford to make the appropriation.

Kumalae said he thought the appropriation for the Frazier book should be sufficient. The money was needed for the roads and it would not do to take all the money for such purposes. The item was then inserted by the following: Ayes—Andrade, Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Hala, Harris, Kalama, Kellinot, Knudsen, Lewis, Nakaleka, Pail, Vida and Wright, 14.

Noes—Damiana, Fernandez, Kalli, Kaniho, Kou, Kumalae, Long, Oili, Paele, Purdy, 11.

On motion of Kalli the bill was amended to carry \$1,500 for rebuilding a bridge at Hanalei and \$15.50 refund of water rates for R. W. Aylett after which the measure passed third reading without dissent, receiving twenty-six votes.

The emergency bill was then read the second time and referred to the Printing Committee.

The loan bill was called up and the first motion to refer to committee of the whole was lost and there was a generally wild discussion ending in adjournment, because no one just knew what should be done.

IN THE SENATE.

The six months' salary bill was taken up for third reading immediately after the approval of the minutes. There was some discussion as to whether the period should end December 31st or January 4th, but it was left at the former figure to avoid trouble in dividing up the salary to include the three days of January.

The permanent settlements were cut down as in the eighteen month's bill and Sergeant Peterson was stricken out. The item of \$699 was inserted for statistician.

The salary of Clerk Fifth Circuit was reduced from \$550 to \$450.

The salary clerk, third circuit, was increased from \$300 to \$450.

Dickey's motion to reduce the salary of Attorney General from \$2,250 to \$1,500 created only laughter. Dickey spoke at length. Baldwin yawned; Brown, Paris, Achi and Woods read the Paradise of the Pacific, Kaiue wrote, Wilcox studied a report, and the three Home Rulers smiled, while McCandless twirled his pencil.

"We've heard all this before," finally said Baldwin.

The motion to reconsider was lost. Dickey wanted the salary of deputy sheriff of Molokai reduced from \$480 to \$400, and probably \$50 worth of time was wasted in useless discussion. The item passed at \$450.

The salary of deputy sheriff of Ewa was raised from \$450 to \$500.

The salary of magistrate Waianae was increased from \$300 to \$420.

The salary of bookkeeper and deputy registrar was increased from \$900 to \$1,050.

An item of \$525 was inserted for three months for the deputy insurance commissioner.

An item of \$45,000 was inserted for commissions tax collectors, upon motion of Dickey.

The salary of bookkeeper public works office was reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,050.

Keeper of Mausoleum was raised from \$195 to \$250.

(Continued on page 7.)

HEARS FROM HILO

Japanese Paper on Anti-Asiatic Move.

Under the heading "Japanese Emigration—A Suggestion," the Japan Gazette says:

"Japan is evidently quite aware of the most effective means of mitigating her immediate emigration difficulties. As we have had occasion to point out, the objection to Japanese immigrants, as manifested both by British and Americans, is distinctly local and not federal, and therefore, Japan's obvious policy in the face of local opposition is to address herself diplomatically to the federal Governments themselves. Now it is announced that that course was taken in the case of Australia, and that already a compromise has been made in regard to Japanese immigrants to Thursday Island. Here the Japanese divers are specially useful, and it has been arranged that a restricted number shall be admitted, to remain under control of the British residents. These immigrants according to Japanese papers, will come chiefly from Wakayama-ken."

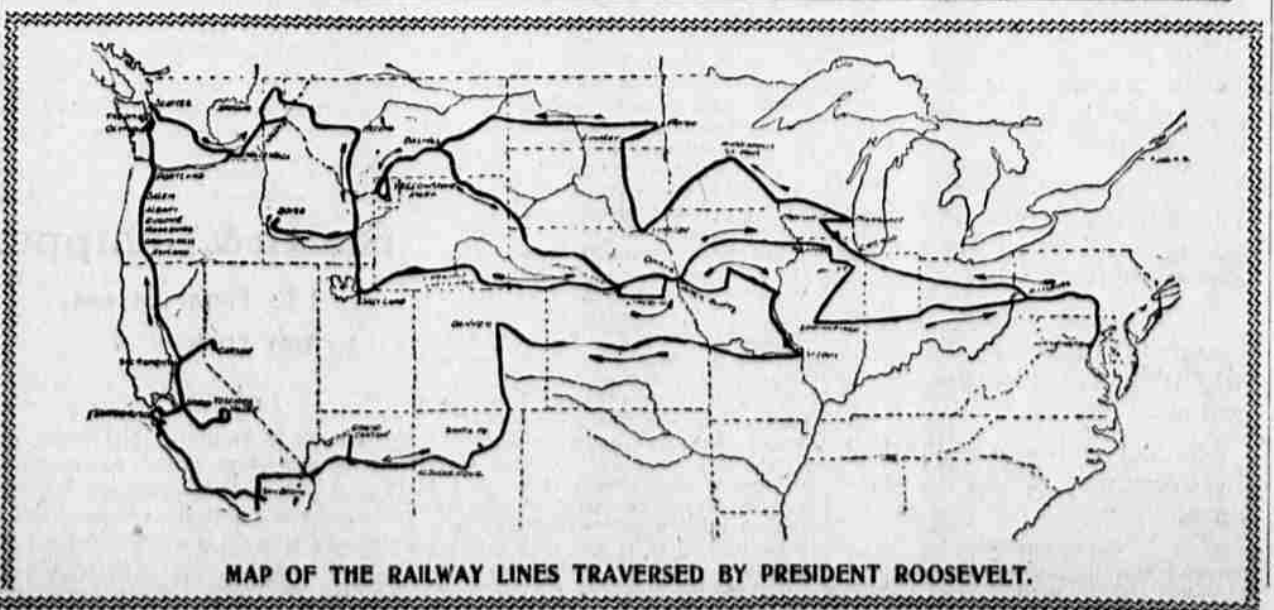
At the same time it is well to notice that the agitation against Japanese immigrants in the Hawaiian Islands is, if anything, increasing. A large movement was organized this month at Hilo, and at a meeting the following resolution was passed:—

"Believing that the interests of Hilo will be best served by encouraging American citizens to be identified with the progress of this section of the Territory of Hawaii, the undersigned, chairmen of committees representing 262 mechanics, citizens of the United States, engaged in structural contracting and the various trades identified with this proposed organization, do hereby agree that we will employ only citizen labor; that we will work only by the side of citizen labor; that we will not finish, nor contract to finish, any work begun by aliens and that in all cases where aliens are in competition with American citizens we will give preference to the latter in all of our personal dealings."

This significant declaration was adopted and signed by the chairmen of committees representing eighteen trades, of which there are two hundred and sixty-two workers in Hilo who contend that they are injured by being thrown in competition with aliens, principally Japanese.

Hilo may be a comparatively small place but the fact of this organized opposition is a strong hint to the Japanese Government. There is no doubt that Japan needs an outlet for her surplus population, but why force it where it is not wanted? There are plenty of directions where the Japanese could colonize successfully. Korea presents a good field, Formosa itself affords excellent opportunities, there are China, Siam, the Dutch Indo-Netherlands, Borneo, and many other regions bordering on the Pacific, exploited by the Chinese, but left practically alone by the Japanese. The reason is not altogether obscure. There is a tendency in the Anglo-Saxon races to strike out as pioneers, to seek new fields and create new centers of industry. The tendency, so far, among the Japanese is to go along the lines of former pioneers, to avail themselves of the benefits of an established civilization and to claim an equality of treatment under a state of things which they took no part in creating and to which they do not propose to make a permanent contribution. As, added to this, they underbid local labor, it cannot be wondered at that they have met considerable difficulty in this policy. While the Government may be able to effect some modification in the local sentiment prevailing against Japanese immigrants, it would be optimistic to expect that it could completely change that sentiment. Nor is it to be expected that any Federal Government could absolutely run counter to the unmistakable sentiments of its constituents. Therefore, although it is true that the only hope of Japan in effecting modifications of anti-Japanese sentiment abroad rests upon the success of diplomatic effort, still it is evident that such modifications must necessarily be in the nature of the case be only limited. The plain deduction is that Japan should endeavor to divert the stream of her immigration. It may be well to assert her rights on behalf of Japanese who are already established in places where they have become unwelcome, but the main purpose obviously should be to discourage further immigration to such places, and, per contra, to promote and encourage in every way emigration to other shores, less inhospitable perhaps and likely to be in the long run even more valuable if permanently colonized. These are merely suggestions; but it seems useless and wasteful for Japan to try to force her labor where it is not wanted, locally, and might lead to wider complications, especially when there are other fields of labor, which would in time become of inestimable value. Writers have compared Japan to England. England's prestige to-day is largely due to that natural disposition of her sons to strike out for themselves, to go abroad to some uncivilized spot on the world's surface and there help to build up the Empire. These pioneers were little known. They lived their lives, established law and order and died unnoticed. Englishmen to-day are carrying on the same work in out-of-the-way parts of the world.

(Continued on page 6.)



KALUA AND HIS PAIAL

Almost Left the Lepers to Starve.

Judge Kalua and the Board of Health are in more trouble over the paial supply for the leper settlement which Kalua has the contract to furnish, until July. The weekly paial due at the settlement in the middle of April failed to arrive, and for a week the lepers were in danger of starving. Fortunately however taro was growing at the settlement and some of it was picked before having fully matured.

Supt. McVeigh reported Kalua's failure to keep his contract to the Board of Health and Dr. Pratt tried to have the difficulty remedied. He sent a wireless telegram to the judge at Walluku asking why the paial hadn't been delivered and if he intended to abandon the contract. Kalua was requested to reply by wireless but paid no attention to the telegram. This was in the latter part of April. Pratt sent another message to Kalua asking why he did not reply. Finally a letter was received which was read yesterday. In this letter Kalua said he had only received one message, which was telephoned to him at Lahaina, and which simply stated that no paial had been received at the settlement. Nothing was said about a reply by wireless, and the message was delivered too late for him to send paial by the next steamer. He denied also having received a second message, and said he had prepared a shipment for the Claudine.

Kalua further explained that the shipment which was not delivered was to have been sent by his agents on Molokai, and he had since seen them, and been informed that the weather was so wet and stormy that the paial could not be prepared. He said he had abandoned his contract and asked for the kind indulgence of the Board.

Dr. Pratt reported that there had been a shipment later of which forty-six bundles were spoiled, and that the lepers were saved from starvation by pulling the taro growing there before it was ripe.

McVeigh had written and denied that the weather was bad on Molokai as stated by Kalua. Further his statement as to the non-receipt of the telegrams was investigated with the result that the following message was received from the Walluku manager:—

"Message to Kalua 23rd received at 11:05; located him in Iao saloon; he received message and repeated it to another, plainly heard by operator. He also said to operator that it was too bad. On 27th message from Pratt received at 11:30, but could not locate Kalua till 2:30, when he rang from Iao saloon and received message. No message for Kalua from Pratt on 28, one from Magoon delivered and answered, both operators state positively, Kalua and no other received the message and they are familiar with all regular subscribers' voices and could not be mistaken. Will see him as soon as I can locate him and ask explanations."

F. C. Smith moved that in view of the fact that the contract with Kalua expired in a month, that nothing be done in the matter, and so Judge Kalua will be left undisturbed for that length of time at least.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
President Cooper asked an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether the title of executive officer would have to be changed under the new act, and if this is done whether the auditor could pay out the appropriation under the former title. Mr. Andrews replied that the appropriations as now made, carried until July 1st.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.
A communication was received from Secretary Carter demanding control of the Insane Asylum for the Board of Public Institutions, the health board to remain in charge as agents. Referred to a committee composed of Andrews and Ka-ne.

Dr. Cooper also reported for the committee that had visited the insane asylum saying that its condition was better than he had ever seen it before. However the place was overcrowded, and new buildings were badly needed. He advised that no improvements be made until the change of location was made.

VACATION FOR DOCTORS.
Dr. Archer Irwin, government physician on Hawaii, asked for a nine-months vacation in order that he might visit Europe. It was granted and his brother, Dr. Fred Irwin appointed to act in his place.

A vacation was granted also to Dr. Sandow of Kauai who intends to make a six months' trip to Germany. A Dr. McLain who is coming down on the Sonoma will fill his place if he passes a satisfactory examination.

Dr. Atherly of South Kohala repeated his request for an increase in salary to \$100 per month. He asked also that the board allow him back salary at that rate for February, which could not be done for want of an appropriation.

A communication was received from Dr. Stow of Hilo asking for an assistant to Fish Inspector Herring to take care of the Waialeale market. A native is willing to do the work for nothing.

HOSPITAL RULES.
Rules for government hospitals as submitted by Dr. Mays were adopted. The hospitals are to be under the management of the trustees subject to approval by the board, and the money appropriated is also subject to the same body.

THE GOTO REMEDY.
A report was read from Dr. Moore upon the Goto remedy. He says he does not consider further use of the remedy as valuable; further that it is

WILL SUE H. E. COOPER

Attorney General Holds County Act Valid.

Mandamus proceedings may be brought at once to compel Superintendent Cooper to turn over to the Board of Public Institutions, the wharves and lighthouses and the judiciary and capital buildings as required under the County Act. This action was decided upon at the meeting of the Territorial Board yesterday morning when Attorney General Andrews submitted an opinion the effect that the county act was valid notwithstanding the objections of Cooper.

This opinion was as follows:—
May 13, 1903.
To the Territorial Board of Public Institutions, Honolulu, T. H.
Gentlemen:—

IN RE VALIDITY OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

In answer to your request of May 6th, as to the questions raised by correspondence between the Superintendent of Public Works and this Board, after investigation would state:

In answer to the first point, as set forth by him, I would say, that while he, as Superintendent of Public Works, was placed in control of the various matters recited, such matters were taken from under his jurisdiction by Act 31 of the Legislature of 1903, and vested in your Honorable Board.

In regard to his second point I would say, that this Board is not such a Board of public character as meant or understood by Sec. 30 of the Organic Act, and does not come under its provisions, and that in my opinion the Government should take the stand that the provisions in the act constituting the Board of Public Institutions is germane to the general subject of county government.

In regard to the third point, I do not believe that Act 31, aforesaid, would be construed as being illegal in its entirety for any of the reasons stated therein.

Respectfully submitted,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

Upon motion of Secretary Carter the Attorney General was instructed "to take such steps as are necessary to take immediate possession of the property under the Superintendent of Public Works as has been demanded by this Board."

CODE COMMISSION GETS TO ITS WORK

The Code Commission which has already got down to work has before it a long task, and one which it is likely will occupy the time for the next year. The commission has organized by the selection of the Chief Justice as chairman, and the first thing done thereafter was the outlining of the branches of work for which each member is to be held responsible.

It was decided by the members of the commission that in each case the law should be traced to the original, the code of 1893 of course being taken as the first source for all enactments prior to that, but for everything since there will be a tracing to the session laws. This will mean that there will be an immense amount of work to be done by the members of the commission and the three men are already hard at it.

Another feature which crops out is that there will be a lot of work which will fall upon the members before they can use economically any clerks. They will do all their first work and the outlook is that there will be no expenditure for clerks for several months yet.

.....
A proprietary compound not in accord with scientific work, and that if Dr. Goto had the welfare of the lepers at heart he would disclose the nature of its ingredients. The remedy has been used for a long time and no cure had as yet been effected though it did afford relief and retarded the progress of the disease which Dr. Moore said could be done with other remedies known of the scientific world. The remedy, he stated, had palliative effects and as the lepers wanted it, he recommended that more of it be sent to the settlement, and that in the future its effects be carefully noted by the resident physician.

Dr. Mays did not sign the report, though a member of the committee, but said he agreed with it generally. It was, however, contradictory and he favored the preparation of similar remedies by the Board, as the ingredients of the Goto cure, though kept secret, were pretty well known. The report was laid on the table to await the action of the legislature in the appropriation bill.

OTHER MATTERS.

A resolution was adopted prohibiting any charge for fish inspection at Hilo. It was decided also to advertise for bids for drugs, etc., for the next biennial period.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors Honolulu, and of the Hilo inspector were read and filed.

The request of Father James of Maui for permission to visit the settlement prior to his departure for Europe was granted.

A claim for \$750 for property destroyed in the Serrao plague fire in Hilo in 1900 was referred to the Attorney General.

Dr. Barry reported that she had vaccinated twenty girls.

STRIKING BITS IN THE MAIL NEWS BY DORIC

How a Parrot Gave an Alarm--Rights of the Humble Worshiper--Carloads of Ivory. Revival of Prairie Schooner.

WASHINGTON, N. J., May 8.—Attracted by cries of "Murder," "Help," "Come quick," neighbors of George B. Andrews, of this place, ran to his house to find out the cause. They knew the cries were made by his parrot, but they had never heard it scream so loud before. Andrews lay on the floor unconscious, bleeding from a great gash in his neck. He had been repairing the ceiling and had fallen from a step-ladder, striking a stove. A physician took six stitches in the wound and said that in only a few minutes Andrews would have been dead. This is not the first time the parrot has looked after the welfare of its owner. Some years ago the house next door caught fire. The parrot's screams awakened Andrews in time to arouse his neighbors before much damage was done. Andrews is a veteran of the Civil War and some time ago he applied for admission in the Soldiers' Home. On being informed that he would be accepted he wrote the authorities, asking if he would be permitted to bring his parrot. Their answer being in the negative, he decided not to go.

THE HUMBLE WORSHIPPER.
KANSAS CITY, May 8.—By a decision of the Circuit Court of this city, the aristocratic members of a church have no legal right to deny a humble worshipper the occupancy of a seat among them. The congregation, a Jewish synagogue, was sued by Samuel Graves, a pawnbroker and jeweler, for sixty-five dollars, the value of a pew which he had agreed to sell to H. Jagota, a shoemaker, and the court rendered a judgment against the congregation. Before buying the pew from Graves, Jagota, like all of the poorer members of the congregation, had occupied a seat in the rear of the church. When Jagota with his family attempted to enter the aristocratic section where his new pew was located, he was met by the president of the congregation who told him that he could not sit in that section. Jagota pushed by determined to assert his rights, but when he reached his pew he found its entrance blocked and barricaded with chairs. In the face of this opposition Jagota abandoned his claim to the pew and refused to pay for it. Thereupon Graves brought suit against the congregation officially to recover the amount he lost because he was unable to deliver to Jagota the pew according to contract.

CARLOADS OF IVORY.
TACOMA, (Wash.), May 5.—What is believed to be the largest discovery of ivory ever made in Alaska has been uncovered by miners on Stone House fork of Chicken creek, in Forty Mile country. The miners believe they have discovered a prehistoric graveyard created by glacial action. It was found on the edge of what was once one of the great glaciers which swept through Forty Mile country, grinding down mountains and separating gold which

miners are now washing from the creek bottoms.

In this graveyard were found mastodon tusks, buffalo horns, teeth and bones of all descriptions. The mastodon tusks are from twelve to fourteen feet long. The tusks, teeth, horns and bones are all found lying together, as if the mastodon and other prehistoric animals had been swept down by the glacier from remote regions and left to die together.

It is more probable, however, that the bones thus deposited were carried down by the glacier from a great area, where hundreds of mastodons had been caught by the moving ice. Two carloads of tusks and bones have been removed. The ivory will be shipped outside, bringing a large revenue.

PRAIRIE SCHOONER REVIVED.
TACOMA, (Wash.), May 6.—The prairie schooner has been revived as one of the most popular ways of crossing the continent by settlers. During the spring to date some 200 families from Tennessee, Missouri and other Eastern states have arrived in the Northwest by this means. One party of 100 families came from Missouri, using 105 teams and wagons. They took a southern route over the plains, through Kansas and Nevada, then up through Oregon. Some of the immigrants remained in Oregon, and most of the others have come into Washington.

T. A. Sessions, who was a member of this party, drove his family from Carthage, Mo. Sessions frankly admits that they traveled in this manner to save railway fare. The total cash outlay for himself and family was less than \$50.

Sessions declares that there are thousands of poor tenant farmers in the East and South complaining that they are barred by railroad rates from reaching better country on the Pacific Coast. He points out that the cost of a single ticket will bring out an entire family, as he and others have proved. He consumed a little over three months from Carthage to Tacoma, and the team he drove was in good condition on its arrival here.

CRUDE OIL FOR HOGS.
INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), May 7.—Several well-to-do farmers of Cass county have formed a company to drill for oil and County Auditor Gard, who is president of the company, announces that the crude oil will not be placed on the market, but will be fed to hogs. Gard says experiments made by him and others have shown that hogs thrive better when a liberal supply of oil is given them when being fattened for market, and that while it conduces to health, the oil is much cheaper as a food than corn at prices which have obtained for the past two years. The discovery of the beneficial effects of eating crude oil was made accidentally when hogs were running in fields where oil was produced and tests were then made, with the result that a company was formed to produce oil for the special purpose of feeding it to hogs.

AGREE ON LABOR NEED

(From Thursday's daily.)

Commissioner Sargent met with officials and members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange yesterday and for an hour there was an interchange of ideas concerning the proper course as to the bringing into the country of laborers. The meeting was one arranged by L. E. Pinkham, and there were gathered in the director's room of the B. F. Dillingham Company, besides the commissioner and Mr. Pinkham, Messrs. Bowler, Craig, Nott, Clark, Gartley, Bush and others, including as well representatives of the labor unions, so that there might not even be a suggestion that an attempt was to be made to impress the visitor unduly.

The men present made a general statement of the labor conditions here, their words in effect setting forth the same conditions and expressing the same opinions as were put into form by the committee of the exchange when the commission of senators were in the country last fall. The opinion expressed was that the planters should have the right to bring into the country Chinese labor, for the purpose of utilizing it in the fields, for a specific time. Mr. Sargent asked many questions showing some acquaintance with conditions here, but one of the first things he asked was that he be not quoted as to anything he might say in the conference.

After this unanimous expression of opinion the members of the exchange asked that the influence of the commission be used for the purpose of securing the issuance of an executive order, for the purpose of having put into effect here on government work, the same conditions as obtain in connection with the Territorial contracts, as regards the employment of citizen labor.

The talk became general later in the afternoon and the time spent was in a general exchange of views, the men present agreeing that the meeting had been a most cordial one, and the expression of local opinion most unanimous.

The grand jury reopened its sessions yesterday, and it is reported considered the bribery charge against Kung Tai.

JURY COULD NOT AGREE

Failed to Convict In Rosales Case.

The jury failed to agree yesterday on the case of Frank Rosales charged with illegal liquor selling and the Porto Rican will be given a second trial next week. Rosales denied absolutely selling liquor to McCauley and the jury remained out from eleven in the morning until nearly three in the afternoon. Then the jury reported to Judge Robinson that it was impossible to agree. The same vote was recorded as since the first morning ballot was taken.

The vote is reported to have been nine to three for acquittal.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

The trial of Yong Tai charged with assault upon another Chinese was begun after the discharge of the jury in the Rosales case. He is alleged to have beaten another Chinese because he asked him for the fa tickets. The trial was not finished at the hour of adjournment yesterday and will be resumed this morning. In the lower court Yong Tai was sentenced to prison for a term of two months.

THE HAGEY CASE AGAIN.

The Hagey case was before Judge De Bolt again yesterday this time on a motion on the part of the plaintiff for a commission to take testimony. The motion was opposed by J. A. Magoon and the argument on the matter will be continued today. T. M. Harrison the plaintiff was in court in person. Some time ago he asked that the case be disposed of immediately as his business interests in Canada required his presence, but the motion to advance the case was not granted.

RAPID TRANSIT CASE.

The case of L. A. Dickey vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., was argued before Judge De Bolt on appeal yesterday. Judge Dickey appeared in person and argued that under the franchise he was entitled to transfers over the entire system of the electric line, whether the lines paralleled each other or not. W. R. Castle appeared for the defendant and contended that the company was giving transfers as required to do under the franchise, and Dickey had asked more than he was entitled to. Judge De Bolt took the matter under advisement and will render an early decision.

PROBATE MATTERS.

The will of Elizabeth Barnes Maynard was filed for probate by G. H. Robertson yesterday. The testatrix died in Brighton, England, in October, 1902. She held twenty shares of Brewer & Co. stock and two first mortgage bonds of the McBryde Sugar Co. The will provides for an equal division of the property between a son and daughter.

The will of the late George W. Paterson was also offered for probate yesterday. He leaves his entire estate, consisting of a lot on Punchbowl street, valued at \$5,000 and \$2,500 in personal property to his widow.

RECEIVER FOR CASPAR WHITNEY

NEW YORK, May 2.—Because he has not paid a doctor's bill, the business affairs of Caspar Whitney, sporting writer, editor of Outing and clubman, were placed in the hands of a receiver today in the City Court. The judgment upon which a receiver was appointed was in favor of Dr. Charles McBurney, the surgeon who operated upon President McKinley. It was given in November, 1901, and amounts to \$576.36. Max S. Levine of the Bowery Bank building is the receiver. Whitney was adjudged in contempt of court several months after judgment against him was given for having expended \$500, which, it is said, he received from a publishing firm; but the contempt proceedings were reversed on a legal technicality and the receivership was substituted. He is a member of the Larchmont Yacht and Racquet clubs, the Century Association and several other social organizations. His income is said to be \$8000 a year.

FINE AGAINST "FUN REDUCED"

The fine of \$200 which was imposed by Collector Stackable against the Young Bros., owners of the launch "Fun", while the boat was being used by the police in the Channel to obtain evidence against users of the flare-lights on the Japanese sampans, has been reduced to \$50 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

MISS WISDOM IS WRITING US UP

Miss Dorothy E. Wisdom, representing the "Morning American" of Creston, Ia., and "The Western Progress" of Minneapolis, Minn., arrived in the city by the Peking, and will remain here until May 23, when she will resume her voyage to the Orient. Miss Wisdom is engaged in "writing up" the group, although she will be unable to visit the Volcano or the other islands.

William K. Kaleihina was admitted to practice in the district courts by Judge De Bolt yesterday.

TURN OVER FIRST CASH

Chamber of Commerce for Tourists

Without a dissenting voice, the Chamber of Commerce yesterday directed the payment to the Joint Tourist committee of \$1,500, received in turn by it from the Wharf committee of the shipping agents, and it is expected that this nucleus will be augmented monthly, by such sums as can be spared from the collections of the Wharf committee. In addition the Chamber, in view of the fact that the House had turned down the asked assistance to the merchant bodies, to help with advertising, passed a strong resolution requesting action along the lines recommended by the committee of the House.

A request for a collection of pictures and products of the Islands, from the High School of Providence, R. I., was referred to the tourist committee, and another from the Board of Exchanges of International publications in Brisbane, asking for local publications, was referred to the Secretary of the Territory.

On motion of F. J. Lowrey a suitable minute in memory of the late W. W. Dimond was adopted, and will be engrossed.

The Secretary was instructed to send a message of greeting to President Roosevelt at San Francisco, Commissioner Sargent, was then introduced to the Chamber and in answer to the greetings, spoke as follows:

"I came to your city in the interests, particularly of immigration. Having only been in charge of the Bureau since June last, I am seeking now to familiarize myself with the conditions of immigration. Hence I came here. I have been the recipient of many kindnesses since my arrival, and have been afforded opportunities which have enabled me to learn much more in the short time of my stay, than would have been possible in months without."

"Before leaving Washington I was asked by the officers of the Congress of Commerce with which I shall be connected after July next, if I had time, to look into the subject of labor. And so I have. I have been impressed with the marvelous quality of these islands. I am satisfied that in these islands the United States has the richest lands within its borders, and in the business men of these islands some of the most energetic and resourceful men in our population. If you weren't you wouldn't have put the investments here that you have."

"I have found a number of things here which have more or less surprised me, because things are different than I had heard they were. We had been told in the states that labor was oppressed down here; that you were hard taskmasters. Well, I have been out on some of your plantations and I have seen something of your labor and its conditions. I was impressed with the arrangements for the comfort, care and health of your laborers. Of course I recognize that some of these arrangements may not be fully appreciated, or utilized to the fullest by the laborers, but you have provided for them. There were gardens and sanitary appliances, and doubtless as the orientals become more Americanized they will more fully appreciate these things."

"As a labor man, as one who has been connected with labor organizations for the past eighteen years, I had thought it possible you might view me with some suspicion; that you might look on me as a sort of agitator, or walking delegate going about seeking to drive further apart two things which ought to be in co-operation, capital and labor. But I am not an agitator, I come here with no remedy or lotion to apply to your problems. I come here to see for myself, to learn at first hand, and to report what I have seen and what has been presented to me. When I go back if I am asked my opinions I shall give them without hesitation, and I shall say that if you are aided by proper legislation, you will develop here one of the finest portions of the American domain."

"I am very happy to have met as many of you personally, and to have had the honor and privilege of addressing this body."

PAID WARRANTS TILL STOPPED

Technically speaking, there is a little hole which it will take \$1,000 to fill, in the Territorial treasury. Not that the money has gone astray but that it has been paid out and, in the opinion of Judge Kepoikai, there was not the proper warrant for the payment. The money came out of the \$1,800 balance which was left by the first session of the Legislature, and the payments were made after the adjournment of that body, which, in the opinion of the Treasurer was not in accord with the law.

The story became somewhat current last evening, it being said that Judge Kepoikai had made the statements in general in the presence of several people. The facts are alleged to be that the drawing of warrants went on after the regular session of the legislature quit, and the payment of these, as well, proceeded. This until the Treasurer found it out and then he decided that there was no right to carry on payment after the adjournment of a session, and so stopped the outgo.

Meanwhile he will try and discover some way to cover up the discrepancy, adhering to his view that the warrants which show for the cash, are not in his possession rightfully. There are still unpaid bills.

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WHO GOT THE CHICKENS?

Ly Foon Acquitted of Larceny Charge.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Ly Foon was acquitted by a jury yesterday of the charge of stealing thirteen chickens. The Chinese was accused by a native named Hau of stealing seven roosters and six hens and the alleged stolen property was discovered by the police. Ly Foon however went on the stand and testified that it was a case of mistaken identity. He said that the chickens in question were his own property and told how he had raised them from eggs. It took the jury over an hour to decide whether the defendant had stolen the chickens or not, but finally a verdict of not guilty was returned, and the pleased Chinese walked out of the court room a free man. Lawyer Brooks defended.

AN EXPENSIVE CHICKEN.

In the case of Ito, charged with stealing one chicken, a verdict of guilty was returned and he was fined \$25 and costs.

MURPHY MUST STAND TRIAL.

Patrick Murphy entered a plea of not guilty to murder yesterday after Judge Robinson had denied a motion to quash the indictment found against him.

The motion to quash was in the nature of an attack upon the grand jury, it being alleged that the venire had been directed to the High Sheriff, but was executed by Albert McGurn, deputy sheriff. It was also alleged that M. T. Simonton drew the jury whereas Henry Smith, the chief clerk, is by law charged with that duty. Further it was charged that the grand jury was selected from a list of fifty names prepared by the third judge when in fact the law requires that one hundred names should be used and prepared by the chief clerk.

Murphy's trial was set for Monday.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Julia Dos Medeiros Gomes was yesterday appointed guardian of the Medeiros minors.

A divorce has been granted to Manene Castino from Joseph Castino for failure to provide.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered the sale of the Kaula property of Oliva Labele, a minor.

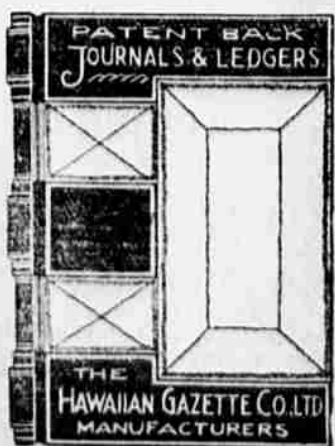
The accounts in the John Grace estate were approved yesterday and the widow was discharged as administratrix.

HEARS FROM HILO.

(Continued from page 3.)

Why should not the Japanese follow suit? They have the necessary fighting qualities, the same love of order and something of the same industry. The only answer that suggests itself is that they have not the initiative, that they are too apt to look upon a sojourn abroad as a temporary expedient (as the French do), and that upon the first admittance of the light of western civilization they are naturally attracted towards centres of civilization, as moths are drawn towards the candle-flame. But it seems to the dispassionate observer that such "natural" attractions might be considerably counteracted by the Government. Subsidies to ocean lines may be required by budding companies, but inducements to emigrate and colonize, until such time as the advantages are established, would seem to be equally if not more advantageous. The country will work out its own salvation, but it certainly seems that more State-aided emigration to places where Japanese colonies would be of permanent benefit would both relieve the State of the danger of international difficulty and prove of lasting advantage to the surplus population. There is plenty of enterprise in Japan, but it ought to be directed.

TIME AND MONEY.—Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



QUEER THINGS IN THE LATEST COAST MAILS

Odd Happenings Reported by the Associated Press--Negro Scheme to Take Hayti--Magnetic Surgery.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) May 4.—A scheme for American negroes to form an army, seize Hayti and make it an American republic has been broached to William Pickens, the colored member of the junior class of Yale, who won the Teneyck premium at the annual prize speaking. He is the only negro to win the prize at Yale in the university's history.

Pickens says that he has been offered the Presidency of the Haytian republic after the conquest of the island. N. L. Musgrove is secretary of the movement. He is located at Sturgis Bay, headquarters of the junta. A canvass has begun, according to the letter from Musgrove, for raising funds to equip an army of American negroes, purchase or lease a war ship, and buy provisions and arms. The army is to be known as the "Sons of Freedom." The government is to be administered by a gigantic corporation, of which all the members of the society are to be stockholders. All the land titles and franchises are to be vested in the state. All dangerous and incorrigible criminals are to be provisioned and set adrift on the sea to seek other shores.

Musgrove's letter says: "It is to such young and virile men of the race as yourself that the people should look to carry out the noble dream of empire."

SNAKE BITE IN THE EYE.

REDDING, May 4.—Sam Conant, the grown son of Jack Conant, a mining man famous for the sale of the Uncle Sam mine, came groping blindly into the camp of his parents on Braney creek yesterday afternoon, crying from pain. The young man claimed that while hunting he sat down to take a smoke and disturbed a rattlesnake, which struck him in the eye. His mother applied home remedies and his sight is not injured, according to his father, who brought the story to Redding this evening. Local medical men say young Conant must be mistaken in the matter, and that if a rattlesnake struck him in the eye he would probably be dead, or at least blind.

EMBEDDED STEEL LEAPS TO MAGNET.

VALLEJO, May 4.—An interesting case of crude but amazingly successful electrical surgery was recorded at the Mare Island navy yard to-day. A week ago a piece of steel three-eighths of an inch long and averaging an eighth of an inch in thickness flew from a planing tool and embedded itself deeply in the face of a young naval apprentice, John Gregg. It was thought at the time of the occurrence that his face was merely cut, as no foreign body could be detected among the muscles in the locality of the injury.

To-day signs of the presence of buried metal appeared on the surface of the wound. Master Electrician Petrie applied a small electric magnet of his own design and capable of lifting 500 pounds directly over the orifice of the apprentice's face. He then turned on the current and as quick as lightning the offending piece of steel mentioned flew from the lad's wound to the magnet.

RELIGIOUS PAWN SHOPS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Thomas M. Mulry, president of the St. Vincent de Paul society; the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church; the Rev. Alexander P. C. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers; Edward P. Cragin, Robert Miller and others, are backing a philanthropic pawn-breaking enterprise, in which they hope to embark soon after a bill incorporating the Personal Property Loan Company shall be signed, with a capital of \$10,000. One hundred thousand dollars has been pledged to start the business.

The incorporators aim to establish a system of pawnshops, non-sectarian in character, but in touch with church interests, so that the worthy poor may be assisted. The company is to charge only one-half of 1 per cent interest a month on loans. In view of this low interest charge the bill says that the city officials shall record all chattel mortgages, bills of sale, and the like free of charge.

ODD SCENE ON FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW YORK, May 5.—Mrs. John C. Carlisle, wife of the former Secretary of the Treasury, was driving on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon when one of the horses slipped, bursting a blood vessel. Mrs. Carlisle was on the way to the Thirty-fourth street ferry when

the horse fell. While waiting for a veterinarian who had been summoned Mrs. Carlisle sat on the asphalt pavement and put the animal's head in her lap. She patted and rubbed it and talked softly to the horse, endeavoring to soothe it, while a crowd gathered and watched the actions of the elderly woman seated in the middle of the street.

The horse died as it was being lifted into the ambulance the veterinarian had brought.

CLAIMS PART OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Most of the land owners in Harlem are not the rightful possessors of their holdings, according to a lawyer of this city. Heirs of Dutch freeholders of 250 years ago, some thousands in number on the authority of this lawyer, are owners of Harlem, of a large part of Central Park, and of about all of the waterfront property on the East River from 74th street to Harlem river along the Harlem river, and down the Hudson to 129th street.

The present day value of the property is conjectured to be one billion dollars. Prominent among the descendants of the alleged rightful owners are President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the late Mayor Strong.

In 1666-67 the Duke of York, through Colonial Governor Nichols, gave grants and charters to 23 men who were created a corporation known as the Town of Harlem and later further grants and patents were issued to the 23 and to "their heirs, ancestors and assigns forever."

The plan of the lawyer in charge of the matter is to gather a majority of the descendants and, as he says they are all by inheritance members of the corporation, have them hold a meeting, elect officers and parcel out the land among themselves.

It is argued that quit claims, leases or deeds executed by any descendants of the grantees are void because no individual has a right to dispose of the property, but only a right to vote at the corporation meeting.

President Roosevelt, who traces his ancestry to the Brevoorts, of Colonial times, will, it is announced, appear at the meeting of the descendants.

PRINCES AND PEASANTS.

MONTE CASSINO, May 5.—Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel arrived here this morning accompanied by Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Elitel, Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Abruzzi, the Duke of Genoa and the Count of Turin. They were accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

The scene was exceedingly picturesque. Quaint crowds of peasants, friars and sisters gathered from miles around the village to see the extraordinary spectacle of two sovereigns and six princes at Monte Cassino. The real reason for the visit was the part taken by Emperor William in assisting the benedictine institutions in Prussia and the promise which he made to visit the celebrated mother house here.

Gorgeous royal equipages, with outriders and postillions in hunting livery, accompanied by a military escort, and the suites of the sovereigns and princes drove to the abbey from the station cheered by the peasants.

At the abbey a detachment of troops rendered military honors and a battery of guns fired a salute.

When the abbot, the Rev. Father Boniface, from St. Vincent's Arch Abbey near Beatty, Pa., appeared surrounded by friars at the foot of the grand staircase, the contrast in the two groups, the sovereigns and their party and the abbot and the friars with the background of grim, historic walls which had resounded on various occasions with battle cries as well as with prayers, presented a most attractive spectacle. It was the first time an Emperor of Germany had been received at the abbey of Monte Cassino.

The Rev. Father Krug received the Emperor and King Emmanuel in a most cordial manner and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on the abbey by their visit.

A RELIGIOUS THEATRE.

NEW YORK, May 5.—To teach the Gospel through the eye, by means of a religious theatre, is the plan of Herbert Booth, son of General Booth, whose resignation from the Salvation Army is still a mystery.

Mr. Booth, who has arrived in New York, is not unlike his brother, Balgion. He came to New York almost directly from Zion City, the headquarters of Dowdism, but denies that he has joined the Dowd movement.

THE KOKUAS MUST LEAVE

Twelve to Be Sent Away at Once.

Useless Kokuas must leave the Laper Settlement. Supt. McVeigh sent down a list of twelve yesterday whom he was ordered by the Board to deport immediately and another list of fifty whose services can be dispensed with was also submitted but will not be acted upon until the return of McVeigh to Honolulu.

The list of a dozen whom McVeigh wanted removed immediately were in his opinion "neither useful nor ornamental" and did nothing but draw rations and add a large expense to the workings of the settlement. The Superintendent submitted strong reasons why there was no further use for these particular kokuas at Kaulapapa. Most of them were sent in the first place as helpers to wives and husbands who had since died. Some of these had married again. One had married a kokuia and had a child who was also clean. McVeigh wanted the whole family removed.

One woman had been sent up to assist her husband, a leper. He died and she married another leper, a Chinese. Her second husband died and she was again married.

Another is now a police officer and he has married a kokuia. Besides he had become quarrelsome and had been arrested for drinking and fighting. Another man who had been sent up as kokuia to his wife, had since deserted her and was living with another woman. Still another was an inveterate swipes drinker who was not needed by his wife whom he had been sent to assist. The last man McVeigh referred to as "a lazy cuss" who wouldn't work and had petitioned the legislature to pass a law so that no kokuia need work.

Supt. McVeigh reported also that of five lepers who had been declared so, since coming to the settlement as kokuas, three were found to be clean by Dr. Goodhue. None of them had ever been examined by the Board of Health and he recommended an investigation.

Supt. McVeigh also submitted a list of fifty more persons in the settlement whom he said were not needed there. Upon motion of E. C. Winston the superintendent was authorized to get rid of the twelve persons he wished to deport immediately, and the other fifty names will be considered at a future meeting.

MORALS OF LEPEES.

Supt. McVeigh also submitted a report upon the question of unlawful cohabitation among the lepers, something which was strongly denounced by the Mitchell Commission.

He said that in accordance with the resolution of the Board he had made a careful study of the subject and found that it was about the hardest problem yet tackled by the Board of Health. He said he had interviewed the guilty parties and found a willingness among most of them to give up the unlawful practice and marry if they could legally do so. The difficulty, however, was that most of them had either husbands or wives living outside, and therefore could not legally marry. Unfortunately, also, they did not have the funds to employ counsel or to pay court cases. Supt. McVeigh recommended that the secretary furnish to the Attorney General a certificate that the people had leprosy, which was a ground for divorce, and that the Attorney General then bring action for divorce without costs. McVeigh said that if the lepers then persisted in unlawful cohabitation he would take means to prosecute them under the law, and added that he would do everything in his power to elevate and improve the morals of the lepers.

The letter was referred to the Attorney General and S. K. Ka-ne to ascertain what could be done by way of carrying out McVeigh's recommendations.

"The movement I am going to start in New York," said he, "is meant to solve the problem of the unscrupulous masses. It was for that my father started the Salvation Army."

"My appeal is to the eye. I am going to form in this city a great theatre, with a powerful company of Christian actors. My movement is to be known as the Scientific Evangelization Society and it will be for the purpose of sending broadcast illustrated bible dramas. I expect to get such writers as Canon Farrar was to write powerful dramas for me."

VISITING CARDS 50c PER 100

Send 2c stamp today for type style book and samples. Mercantile Printing Company, general printers, rulers and book binders. Box 591, Honolulu.



Weak Nerves

Are you ever nervous? Do you lie awake nights, suffer from despondency, and often feel discouraged? It's a terrible life to lead. Don't suffer in this way any more. Get strong and well.



Follow the advice of Mrs. Thomas Fritchard, of Adelaide, South Australia. She sends us her photograph and says: "I had a terrible illness which left my nerves all unstrung. I had severe headaches, indigestion, sleeplessness, and my nerves were just as weak as they could be. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla and I began to improve at once. My appetite returned, my digestion improved, and my nerves became strong and steady."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. These are purely vegetable pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST

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Capital, \$250,000.00.

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Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon request.

Ex "Sonoma"

A new supply of

Fresh Vegetable and
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SEEDS

Just Received.

5c Per Package

and guaranteed fresh.

**Hollister
Drug Company.**

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

FOOHNG SUEY

Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
On or about July 15. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston,
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LIMITED, HONOLULU.

MOANA HOTEL.

WAIKIKI
BEACH

RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC
CARS arrive at, and depart from,
the main entrance to the Moana
Hotel every ten minutes.

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.

T. K. JAMES,
Manager.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Eagles Mourn for Brother.

The following letter of condolence speaks for itself:

Honolulu Aerie 140, F. O. E.

To William Downer, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of our Aerie 140, F. O. E. (Fraternal Order of Eagles), we were authorized to send you a letter, expressing for the Aerie its sympathy and condolence to you in the death of Bro. Geo. J. Cavanaugh who died in your city. Although he died far away from us we know his last hours were made as comfortable by you as possible.

The members of this Aerie, one and all, take this way of expressing to you their sincere thanks.

Yours for L. T. J. E.

AL. MOORE,

H. A. JEN,

FRED SMITH,

Committee.

A CONTENTED WOMAN.

Aside from form or features, she has an attractiveness all her own. The bloom on her cheek, the elasticity in her step, the ring of her voice, her enjoyment of life—all these are magnets which draw others to her side. Wonderful and valuable as it is, health is not so difficult a thing to obtain as some discouraged ones think. Most of the troubles of women arise from impure blood, impaired nutrition, low vitality and general debility. Modern science furnishes the most successful of remedies for these conditions, namely

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it improves the appetite, makes fat, restores vitality, enriches the blood and cures those weaknesses peculiar to the sex, which are the seat of their troubles. It is a blessing to Tired Wives, Nursing Mothers and Girls growing into womanhood. It colours the pale faces and rounds out the hollow chests. In a word, it nourishes and develops the entire body, and brings happy surprises to feeble, hopeless and discouraged sufferers. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two month's treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It is the typical medicinal success of our age, for time has proved our claims are supported by results, and a remedy which acts in harmony with nature's own efforts and processes. No demand has been made upon it for relief and cure, that has not met with instant response. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." At chemists.

S. C. ALLEN MET WITH SUDDEN DEATH LAST NIGHT

Carried Away by Heart Failure---Was Standing Fifteen Minutes Before Death---His Active Business Career.

S. C. Allen, one of the best known business men of Honolulu, and an old kamaaina, died suddenly at his Richards street home late last night. His death comes as a great shock to all his friends as it was entirely unexpected.

Mr. Allen was at his office yesterday afternoon, attending to his business as usual, and apparently in his usual health. Late in the afternoon he went out for his usual drive and returned to his home for dinner.

About nine o'clock in the evening he suddenly became unwell. Dr. George Augur was telephoned and arriving quickly at Mr. Allen's residence found the latter pacing the floor of his drawing room. Within fifteen minutes Mr. Allen was dead. Dr. Augur pronounced his death to be due to heart failure.

Friends and relatives of Mr. Allen were quickly summoned and arrangements were made for the funeral which is to take place from the Allen residence at four o'clock Friday afternoon.

The late Mr. Allen has been very prominently identified with the development of the Hawaiian Islands in a commercial way. He was not a politician and devoted his whole energies to building up large business enterprises. At the time of his death he was a member of the well known firm of Allen & Robinson, prominently connected with the lumber, sugar and shipping enterprises; president of several plantations and a director of many others, and also president of the Oahu railway.

Samuel Clesson Allen was born at New Salem, Mass., on May 17, 1831. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen. At an early age he removed to Bangor, Maine, where he attended school, and later attended the famous Abbott Family School, at Farmington, Maine.

At a very early age he went to Boston and became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Wilkinson, Stetson & Co., in Milk street. He left Boston in the spring of 1850 on the American ship "Lo Choo" for the Hawaiian Islands, arriving here in the fall of the year. Soon after his arrival in Hawaii Mr. Allen joined with Mr. W. A. Aldrich in a general merchandise business and has been actively engaged in large business enterprises ever since. At different times he was a member of the firms of Allen & Co., Aldrich, Walker & Co., Walker, Allen & Co., and lately with the big lumber and shipping firm of Allen & Robinson. He took a prominent part in the early development of the sugar plantations and shipping business here.

In 1865 he married the daughter of James Robinson. His widow survives him but he has no children. His nearest other relative here is his cousin, Col. W. F. Allen, but he has other cousins living in New England, and leaves a great many relatives by marriage here through the Robinson family.

Mr. Allen's friends have always expected that his end would be sudden as he has been a great sufferer from asthma and this affected his heart but his death last night was a great blow to them owing to his apparent good health earlier in the day.

HOUSE PASSES ITS FIRST BUDGET BILL

(Continued from page 3.)

The salary of superintendent public instruction was cut down from \$2,250 to \$1,800, secretary \$1,200 to \$900.

An item of \$900 was inserted for registrar under the Torrens Land Act, also civil engineer at \$750, two clerks at \$900, stenographer at \$750, were inserted under the same act.

City sanitary officer was increased from \$900 to \$1,050, milk inspector from \$450 to \$600.

The salary of deputy auditor was reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,350 on motion of Achi.

Senator McCandless pleaded for an increase for the superintendent of public instruction to \$2,250 as paid to other department heads. He said he was one of the hardest worked officials in the Territory. The item passed at \$2,250.

Senator Achi moved to put in an item of \$750 for the Secretary of the Territory, saying he had double the work now under the county bill. Lost.

McCandless moved to increase land commissioner from \$1,800 to \$2,250. No second.

Kalua moved to insert salary for bailiff, second circuit \$360. Lost. The bailiff for fourth circuit was stricken out.

The bill then passed third reading 9 to 4—Dickey, Kalua, McCandless, and Achi voting "No."

An opinion was received from assistant Attorney General Weaver saying that the legislature could provide that salaries of court officers should be a charge against counties.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill No. 1 making appropri-

tion for current expenses for two years was laid on the table.

Bills No. 8 and 9, the six and eighteen months current bills respectively, were laid on the table to await final action by the House.

The eighteen months salary bill was then taken up. Senator Brown moved the insertion of the items for courts to be a charge upon the counties.

President Crabbe ruled the proposed amendment out of order.

"What for?" asked Achi.

"On the ground that we have no right to set the salaries of any county officers, but realize that we made a mistake, but this is contrary to the Organic Act."

Senator Brown said the legislature could fix the salaries, but if they didn't then the supervisors should.

Achi said the opinion of the Attorney General was good, he had offered the amendment at the request of the Chief Justice and second Judge, and he wanted the courts kept out of politics.

Crabbe insisted that this was an amendment to the County Act, but Brown replied that the legislative power was supreme.

Dickey suggested that these were not county officers but territorial officers; court business was not county business, and the bill gave the counties the right to appoint only county officers.

Dickey appealed from the ruling of the chair, and the chair was sustained 6 to 3—Achi and Brown and Dickey voted not to sustain and the salaries for courts must be fixed and paid by the supervisors.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$2,475 for kindergarten teachers. Carried. The same senator secured an increase of salary for superintendent of Public Instruction to \$6,750.

The bill then passed second reading. Adjourned.

NEW BOARD ORGANIZED

Health Matters in the Charge of Cooper.

The new Board of Health formally assumed its duties yesterday and organized for work by the selection of committees who will in the future have charge of the Territory's health.

President Cooper in assuming charge made a brief address to the other members of the Board which was as follows:

"We meet under new conditions, for the Board today is differently constituted from that which adjourned three weeks ago. Led by what would appear to be more of unreasoning prejudice than deliberate, thoughtful consideration, the Legislature has seen fit to eliminate one of the medical members of the Board and we meet today with Dr. Mays and myself the sole medical representatives of a Board of Health composed of seven members. During my membership and incumbency as president I have been closely drawn into contact with the lay members and I take pleasure in now testifying to the earnest, capable service which has rendered the work of the board so efficient in the past period. The loss of the medical man to the Board as an advisory member, a trained sanitarian by education, cannot help but be felt in this department. Heavy responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the two remaining medical members in advising upon the most effective scientific situation. I ask for the same loyal support that has been accorded in the past when so many trying emergencies were and are constantly arising and successfully met, and feel sure that all will cheerfully co-operate in conscientious work that cannot help but prove to the general public, cosmopolitan as it is, each nationality with its diverse superstition and ignorances, that we are a factor for the preservation of public health.

"The position of President of the Board of Health is now appointive by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate. The honor has been conferred upon myself, with I understand your own approval. The duties in the act creating the office are not clearly defined by law, but I believe the intent to be, to have a responsible salaried head of the Board with executive powers, he to have the heads of the different departments of this bureau to report to him daily and always be in close touch, they being directly responsible for the conduct of their departments to the President who is the chief executive officer of the board, and in return the President is responsible to this board for the work thus performed and presided over by himself and the Chief Health officer who is his responsible agent in carrying out instructions. All acts of the President being subject to the approval of this body.

"There are at least two departments in the Government that should be clear of politics and these are the Bureaus of Health and Education. It has been the policy of the board in the past to keep out of politics and I feel that this policy should be continued, when a vacancy may exist the position should be filled by merit of ability and personal worth rather than political affiliation."

Dr. Cooper also submitted a list of the duties for the presiding officer which were not however, acted upon.

The following are the standing committees appointed for the next two years:

Committee on Kaili Receiving Station—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Committee on Kapiolani Girls' Home—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. E. C. Winston.

Committee on Insane Asylum—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. E. C. Winston.

Committee on Molokai—Whole Board.

Committee on Government Dispensary—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. S. K. Ka-ne.

Committee on Office and Morgue—Mr. E. C. Winston, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Committee on Kewalo and Kakaako—Dr. W. H. Mays, Attorney-General Andrews, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Committee on Petitions—Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. E. C. Winston, Mr. S. K. Ka-ne.

Committee on New Regulations—Attorney-General Andrews, Mr. E. C. Winston, Mr. S. K. Ka-ne.

Committee on Quarantine, Fumigating and Disinfecting—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Committee on Finances and Expenditures—Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. E. C. Winston.

Committee on Revision of Rules and

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. PUTNER COFF., Sole Press, Boston, U. S. A.

A HAWAIIAN ONE OF THE GREATEST OF PLAINSMEN

The passing of the Indian scout will be another page of the romantic torn from the world's history which is ever becoming more prosaic. Buffalo Bill is an able man and true as steel. But for a detective ability that Sherlock Holmes himself might envy, Frank Gourard, a Hawaiian, brought up among the Indians, stands probably without a peer. Gourard is tall and very muscular, with huge shoulders and chest. He gives evidence of his nativity in his thick sensuous lips, flattened nose and dusky complexion, unlike that of an Indian. He says himself that he merely remembers the fact, that, as a baby, he was brought from across the water. By long living with the Indians, he acquired a perfect knowledge of their habits, traditions and even methods of thought. Hence he was invaluable to the army when it was called upon to march against the hostile red men.

Lieutenant Jordan of the metropolitan police force was with General Crook's command in its memorable campaign against the Sioux. Gourard rendered yeoman's service during this trying period when the horror of the Custer massacre was very fresh, especially in the minds of the devoted band which hurried after his slayers. Lieut. Jordan is, it is believed, the only man in this city who can recall from personal experience the terrors of that memorable chase. Speaking of Gourard, he said:

"I never met a man with the faculty of Gourard. He could tell a footprint in the grass, where the ordinary observer would notice nothing. Moreover, he would tell whether the footprint was left by a white man or an Indian, and, if the latter, to what tribe he belonged. To be sure, he explained the matter by saying that each tribe wore a certain style of moccasins, but the distinction was sometimes so trivial as to render Gourard's feat a very remarkable one. The Indians, as you doubtless know, when on the warpath march in single file, those behind treading in the footprints of the leader, so as to leave a single pair of marks. The carriages used for carrying the squaws and children and supplies were formed of two poles lashed together, one at each side of the horse with the ends trailing along the ground.

"These were of the same width and one was driven in the path of the other. But in spite of these precautions Gourard could tell, with practical exactness, the number of warriors, squaws and papooses that had passed along a trail, in addition to the tribe they belonged to and other particulars which were hidden from the ordinary observer, and the determining of which, to those who did not know the extraordinary capabilities of the scout, seemed wholly impossible. He would notice two sticks laid upon the ground and they would tell him of a sign or warning left by the Indians for their people. There are very many of this latter kind of marks by which the Indians counsel each other.

"In short, Gourard had reduced the faculty of observation, which most civilized people use so carelessly, to an exact science. The Indians, also, as you probably know, are keen observers. You will never be able to catch their eye, perhaps, or to know just where they are looking, but they will see much more than the average white man. The only occasion when an Indian's gaze is fixed is when he describes some object at a great distance. They have a way on the plains of sweeping the horizon, shading their eyes with one hand the while.—Washington Times.

Regulations—Mr. S. K. Ka-ne, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. F. C. Smith, Attorney-General Andrews.

Committee on Government Physicians and Reports—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Committee on Hospitals—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. E. C. Winston.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The

great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A Cold Drink for a Warm Thirst

There is nothing else to equal.....

PRIMO LAGER BEER

The government chemist has proven its purity and it is sold by all dealers.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 12.
Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Williams, 35 days from San Francisco, at 12 m.
Wednesday, May 13.
S. S. Nebraska, Greene, from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.
Am. ship Fort George, Gove, 13 days from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.
Am. schr. J. H. Lunsman, Johnson, from Laysan Island, at 7:30 a. m.
Stmr. Whittier, McDonald, Ventura, with oil for Union Oil Co., at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Nawiliwili, Kolon, Elele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 4:45 a. m., with 30 sacks empty bottles and 33 packages sundries.

Thursday, May 14.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, at 2:30 p. m.
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, from Ahukini, Anahola and Kilauea, at 5:40 a. m., with 9 packages sundries.
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Hilo, Oahu and Hamakua ports and Kailua, at 5:20 a. m., with 12,088 bags sugar, 67 head cattle.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from Yokohama and Hongkong, off port at 11 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 12.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, W. Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.
Sp. Chan Macfarlane, Westerberg, for Portland, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Kolon, Elele, Hanamau and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulleit, for Kailua, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailihai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Naeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Honokaa and Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, May 13.
Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

Thursday, May 14.
Am. bark Kailani, Colly, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports and Niihau, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Koloa and Hanamau, at 4 p. m.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, for San Francisco, at 11:30 a. m.
Am. sp. Benjamin F. Packard, Allen, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient, about midnight.
Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, for San Francisco, at 1:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, May 12.—Miss A. Clauson, Ong Yuen, J. M. Lidgate, servant and child; A. J. Kent, G. W. Wilcox and 47 deck.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 12.—M. S. Grinbaum, W. T. Robinson, Mrs. W. Walsh, N. Omsted, M. Sakamashi, Mrs. Uyemura, Lou Tang, Judge D. Kahaulio and wife, W. W. McGowan, A. N. Hayselden, Mrs. S. R. Maples, Mrs. D. Kauhahua, W. H. Cornwell and wife, Young Tong, wife and two children; L. K. Tilton, and Tan Sing, wife and two children; Cheong See, Miss Young Cheong See.
Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, May 12.—Miss Isenberg, J. K. Farley, J. M. Coulson, W. O. Crowell, Mary Poepe, A. V. Peters, H. P. Baldwin, Ah Kim and wife, E. Cropp, W. Monu, Tou Kai, H. T. Hayselden and 66 deck.
Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai ports, May 12.—A. K. Weir, Au Tin.

COULD NOT FISH AGAINST JAPS

After months of experimenting and to keen competition with the Japanese fishermen off Honolulu harbor, the Italians who came here from San Francisco to carry on the fishery business on a large scale, returned to San Francisco yesterday in the W. H. Dimond. The launch which they brought here from the coast was carried on the Dimond's deck. The Italians barely made a living at fishing here, and gradually had to adopt Japanese methods before they had results which paid them anything.

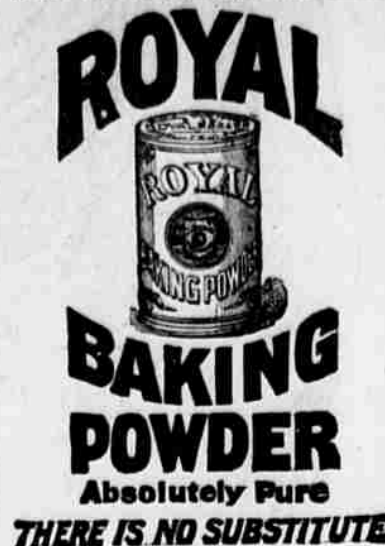
The American ship Edward Sewall finished discharging her ballast cargo of Shanghai mud at the anchorage outside the harbor yesterday and came into port and anchored in Naval Row.

CAPTAIN WHITNEY TESTED WYOMING

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The United States monitor Wyoming returned yesterday from her forty-eight-hour final trial during which she demonstrated her ability to respond to all the requirements of the specifications under which she was built. She has been in commission nearly half a year, and the making of the final payment to the builders depends upon the report of the board that had charge of this trial. Judgment by Captain Cottman's account of the trip the money will be promptly paid.

Captain W. H. Whitney was president of the board, the other members of which were Lieutenant Commanders Stafford and Lopez and Naval Constructor Tawressey. Ensign Branch acted as recorder.

THE OLD RELIABLE



IWALANI WILL GO ON A RUN

Owing to the enormous shipments of freight being handled at present by the Inter Island Company the Iwalani, which is now lying in the Naval Row, will be overhauled and put into commission this week, and her first run will probably be to Punaluu, where 16,000 bags of sugar await shipment. Pahala Plantation is producing at the mill 125 tons per day, and the Punaluu warehouse is about filled.

Breakwater at Kaulapapa.

Jas. Morse and H. D. Sillman of the Public Works department departed for Kaulapapa on the Lehua to plan for the construction of the new breakwater at that landing. The former breakwater of cement and stone was washed away several months ago when the seas were exceptionally rough there, and landing at the Leper Settlement is a difficult operation in bad weather.

Heavy Freight Shipments.

The jam of freight at the Inter-Island wharves was one of the features of activity on the waterfront yesterday. From 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. the foot of Fort street, was a jam of vehicles loaded with freight, and even President Kennedy of the Steamship Company was on the wharf assisting in the regulation of the teams.

Shipping Notes.

(From Thursday's daily.)
Agent Percy Morse of the American-Hawaiian line received a cable yesterday that the Nevada had arrived at San Francisco.

The Nebraska arrived in port yesterday from San Francisco, seven days and thirteen hours out. She had a fair passage down, and brings the usual amount of freight and thirty-seven mules. The vessel leaves on Friday for Kahului, returning May 22 and sails May 23 for San Francisco.

The launch Waterwitch has been purchased by Young Bros., from A. A. Young, and she will be used, when necessary, as a revenue or patrol boat for the Customs Department, a contract having been made to that end. The launch will take boarding officers out to all incoming vessels from foreign ports.

The schooner J. H. Lunsman arrived yesterday morning from Laysan Island after a trip of seventeen days, making the round trip in fifty-two days. The vessel left Honolulu on March 22. She met with rough weather and her windlass broke and forty-five fathoms of chain went overboard at the Island. Several mooring lines were carried away. The day before leaving the Island the chain snapped off and the mooring buoy went adrift. The vessel brought 1,100 tons of guano to Honolulu. On March 24 a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Max Schlemmer on the Island, the first white child born there.

The British ship Glencairn is taking on ballast and will soon depart for Portland.

The British ship Oswald commenced discharging coal yesterday at the Inter-Island wharf.

The bark Alden Besse sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on May 6 with a cargo valued at \$18,521.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder sailed from San Francisco May 8 for Honolulu with an assorted merchandise cargo valued at \$12,598.

The ship Benj. Packard sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 3400 tons of sugar. She will sail for the Sound after discharging there, and load for Philadelphia.

THE FUNERAL OF S. C. ALLEN

The funeral services over the remains of the late S. C. Allen will be held this afternoon at four o'clock at the family residence on Alakea street. Rev. H. H. Parker will conduct the services and the interment will be made at Nuuanu cemetery. The pall-bearers will be: J. O. Carter, George H. Robertson, S. M. Damon, B. F. Dillingham, W. A. Kinney, A. S. Cleghorn, J. M. Dowsett and H. McIntyre.

FOR RENT

FURNISHED COTTAGE. Seven rooms, including bath. Electric lights and serving quarters. Located on College street near electric car line. Everything new and in good condition. For rent for a period of about four months beginning with June. Rental \$50.00 per month.

Apply
HAWAIIAN TRUST CO., LTD.,
223 Fort street, Tel. Main 184.
6471

SARGENT TAKES OVER PART OF THE CHANNEL WHARF

Building Will Be Altered Today to Meet Immigration Bureau Needs—Did Congress Make Mistake in Wharf Names?

(From Thursday's daily.)

When Commissioner of Immigration Sargent concluded a conference yesterday morning with the representatives of the various steamship companies relative to his taking over a portion of the Channel wharf for Immigration Station purposes as a temporary arrangement, fears were entertained by the business community that the Immigration Department intended to take over the Channel wharf altogether, thus depriving the Territory of the revenue accruing from it.

Commissioner Sargent was interviewed on the matter at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening, and he denied that the wharf was to be taken from the Territory and brought under the direction of the Immigration Bureau, stating that it was a temporary arrangement until the new Immigration Station could be built.

"What, if anything, have you done regarding the establishment of the station?" was asked.

"To make everything plain," said the Commissioner, "I will say that the purpose of my visit here was to personally note the conditions under which Immigration work is being carried on. Since I have had charge of the department it has been my purpose to see all those who are conducting this line of work. Congress, as you know, appropriated \$30,000 for the construction of an Immigration Station at Honolulu, on land adjacent to the Channel wharf. Half an hour after my arrival here I was on that Channel wharf, and found that it was on property belonging to the United States government and under the charge of the Navy Department. I have since gone over that land, and after doing so have made pencil sketches of the proposed buildings which, before I leave, will be transferred properly to a blue print, and this will be taken to Washington and submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy will confer on the matter and I believe that satisfactory arrangements will be made whereby the station will be erected on this land within a few months.

"Now, until then, some arrangement has to be made for the handling of the immigrants arriving here. The United States Quarantine service has had the use of the upper end of the Channel wharf. I had a conference with the steamship representatives this morning, and it was arranged that I should be permitted to take over a large portion of the building on the Channel wharf, and tomorrow carpenters will go there and make the necessary arrangements, so that everything will be in readiness to handle the immigrants arriving on the steamship from the Orient on Sunday.

"Immigrants will not again be permitted to go on Quarantine Island, as in the past. On Saturday the immigrants will be detained only on the Channel wharf and when they have satisfied the requirements of law they will be permitted to leave the place. But this thing of herding the Asiatics like sheep and taking them over that way to the Island will be a thing of the past. They are human beings and I believe in treating a Chinaman or Japanese just the same as I would a white immigrant."

"It has been said that the taking over a part of the Channel wharf means that the Immigration Department intends shortly to take over the entire wharf, thereby depriving the Territory of the revenues it has been deriving from it. Is that true?" was asked.

"It is not," replied the Commissioner. "As I said before, this is merely a temporary arrangement. It will not interfere with the Territorial government collecting its wharf revenues there."

"Is your station here to have a tug?"

"I hope so. When I get back to Washington I intend to ask for an appropriation for a tug to be used in placing our men aboard incoming vessels. As it is now we have to depend on the courtesy of Dr. Cofer of the United States Marine Hospital Service. We need a tug, and I am going to make the effort to get one."

The Channel wharf was constructed during the plague epidemic by the merchants of Honolulu, who depended on the Legislature for reimbursement. The wharf cost and general expenses connected with its establishment and maintenance have amounted to about \$100,000 and the structure is now the property of the Territory of Hawaii. The wharf was built on property owned by the United States and controlled by the Navy Department, and the Territory is therefore only a tenant-at-will, and the Navy Department could, if it chose, take over the wharf tomorrow, thereby depriving the Territory of valuable wharfage and resulting revenue, of which the Territory stands much in need. The Navy Reservation, which is "adjacent to the Channel wharf," was seemingly marked out by Congress as the place where the Immigration Station should be built. Should the Channel wharf ever pass over to the Immigration Department, one of the most valuable pieces of property which the Territory now owns in the harbor would be lost to it. Captain Rodman, Commandant of the Naval Station, who has always had the interests of the harbor in mind with relation to the local government, cabled his department at Washington a few days since asking for instructions as to the Immigration Station and received a reply that the Immigration Commissioner was privileged to look over the reservation, but under no circumstances could any buildings be erected thereon at present.

It is the belief among waterfronters that when the Commission made its recommendation for the Immigration Station to be erected "on land adjacent to the Channel wharf," for which Congress appropriated \$30,000, the Commission became confused over the name of the wharf. The Channel wharf is often referred to as the Quarantine wharf. The long wharf which leads to the Quarantine Island from the little landing stage near the lighthouse is also called "Quarantine" wharf, and it has been suggested that the Commission referred to the latter wharf when it called it the Channel wharf. If this is the case, then the intention of Congress was to place the Immigration Station on Quarantine Island, "on land adjacent to the Channel (Quarantine) wharf," and in this case adjoining the Quarantine Station.

LOWRIE AS A SUGAR PRODUCER

The San Juan (Porto Rico) News has the following which will be of interest to the many friends of W. J. Lowrie, formerly manager of Ewa:

The new mill at De Ford and Co.'s Aguirre Central, W. J. Lowrie manager, has been completed and on Monday was put into operation, grinding cane. The new mill is an exact duplicate of the other which has been in use heretofore, thus the output of the central has been just doubled.

Both mills are going at full capacity now and grinding about 2200 tons of cane a day turning out about 220 tons of sugar. The output of this central is the largest now on the island, grinding some 6,000 tons of cane more than the Guanica Central.

It is said that while the Guanica Central cost about \$2,500,000 to establish it, Aguirre cost only \$1,050,000 and that the output and profit is much larger. The profit at Aguirre last year is said to be twenty-five per cent, one-half of which was paid in dividends and the rest applied to the sinking fund.

RUSHING OUT FIRE CLAIM DEMANDS

Twelve hundred demands for proportionate Fire Claims payments were transmitted to Treasury Agent MacLennan yesterday by Secretary Carter, and it is expected that there will be a greater number sent down to him this morning, indicating that the work of paying out will commence next week.

This portion of the work it had been expected would be done, before this, but Wednesday the matter was put up to Secretary Carter, and he at once got down to work and had a full force of typewriters at work getting out the demands.

Each demand must be signed by Agent MacLennan, and when all have been signed and tallied then the issuance of them will begin. Meanwhile the Territory is getting ready to take up the matter of the bond issue, so that if any of the banks buy the claims on the basis of the remainder unpaid, there will be arrangements for the satisfaction of the Territory.

YES OR NO?

Honolulu People Are Respectfully Asked to Answer These Questions.

Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you sooner believe people living in some far-away place than residents of your own city?

We think not! for home proof can easily be investigated.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ELEU CARRIES SARGENT ON TRIP

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent was a guest of honor aboard the tug Eleu yesterday forenoon on a trip to Pearl Harbor. The other guests were Mr. Donahue, his secretary, B. F. Dillingham, Walter Dillingham, A. L. C. Atkinson, Henry E. Cooper, E. E. Paxton, L. E. Pinkham, A. Gartley, Marston Campbell, Dr. Cofer. The party then went ashore at the Peninsula and took a special train to the seal plantation, returning to Honolulu by train. The tug had no difficulty in entering the harbor. She draws 13 feet.

Wants Pay for the Sand.

There is a place on the Oahu railroad where sand blows from a bluff onto the track and blockades it. The railroad people have to move the sand away in flat cars and now the owner demands pay for it as so much a carload. Litigation may follow.

BY AUTHORITY

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.
In re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOKAI,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2487

COURT NOTICES

UNAUNA ESTATE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Upua Unauna, of Koloa, Kauai, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Mrs. Lucy K. Kalli, niece of deceased, of Honolulu, alleging that James Upua Unauna, of Koloa, died intestate at Koloa, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1903, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Hon. S. K. Kalli;

It is ordered that Thursday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English and Hawaiian language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, May 2nd, 1903.
J. H. HADY,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest:
JNO. A. PALMER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.
2484—May 5, 12, 19.

FORECLOSURES

LILIOE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lillioe (k) to W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated October 5, 1897, recorded in Liber 171, page 341, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on the 6th day of June, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, May 8, 1903.
W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE.
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
That certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ooma, North Kona, Hawaii, and covered by homestead lot No. 51 on which was issued Grant No. 3805 to Kahinu, containing 14.80 acres.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE.
Mortgagee.
For further particulars apply to W. R. Castle or W. L. Whitney, attorneys for Mortgagee.
2487—May 15, 22, 29, June 5

HERBERT C. AUSTIN.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 20, 1900, made by Herbert C. Austin, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to May T. Wilcox, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 207, pages 324 to 326, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction by I. E. Ray at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, consists of:

1. All that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent (Grant) Number 252, situated at the junction of Puhapua and Pleasant streets, E hoomaka ana ma ka hula alanal i holo ana luka e pili ana me ke alanal Puhapua, Hem. 44° Kom. 215 Kap.; alala Hem. 35° 1/2 Hik. 153 Kap. e pili ana me ka alana o Kalaau; alala holo i ka al. 44° Hik. 215 Kap.; alala al. 35° 1/2 Kom. 153 Kap. e pili ana me alanal Pleasant a hiki i kahi i hoomaka al. Maloko oia apana alna Ekuolu Hapaha Eka, o aku a emi mal paha, and being one-half of the House Lot described in deed from S. W. Pa to Mary Hanuna, dated June 6, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 159, pages 405, 406 and 407.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Puhapua in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of said Royal Patent (Grant) No. 252, beginning at the East corner of Beckie Brewster's Lot, now owned by said Herbert C. Austin, and running:

South 44° W. 215 feet along said lot; South 35° 1/2 E. 153 feet; North 44° E. 215 feet along Chinese Cemetery; North 35° 1/2 W. 153 feet along Pleasant street to place of beginning. Containing an area of three-fourths of an acre more or less; and being the same premises described in deed of Mary Hanuna to said Herbert C. Austin, dated December 16, 1898, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 159, page 84.

3. All that tract of land and premises situate at Kaunama, District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kaunama Lot No. 22, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest angle of Lot 21, the boundary runs by true bearings, North 2584 feet along Lot 21 to a pile of stones near Hed XXI XXII at North angle in middle branch of flow; South 55° 03' W. 1450 feet along boundary of Crown Lands of Puhapua; South 60° 12' W. 2343 feet along same to a pile of stones marked XXII on main flow; South 25° 46' W. 605 feet along flow to pile of stones at the Southwest angle from which point the Hawaiian Government survey (triangle) 2nd Station "Waiahama" bears true, distant, . . . feet; East true 3516 feet along South branch of flow to the initial point, containing an area of 116.00 acres and being the same land described in Patent No. 4266 (Grant) on time payment to J. W. Bergstrom, dated December 16, 1898.

4. All that tract or parcel of land situate in the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Lot Number 8 of Hamakua Homesteads, and being more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 4063 to M. M. Gosmao, and by said Gosmao conveyed to I. E. Ray by deed dated December 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 189, pages 86 and 87, and in deed from said I. E. Ray to the said Herbert C. Austin by deed dated June 15, 1900, recorded in said Registry in Liber 210, page 129. This land has an area of 15 acres and is planted in cane.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dated Honolulu, April 16, 1903.
MAY T. WILCOX,
Mortgagee.